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OF SPELLING AND SPELLING, READING CONNECTED WITH

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publishers to produce a ily useful and entertaining public, and become an is-

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Vol. XVIII-No. 17.

RELIGIOUS

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS .- No. 7.

HOW SHALL THESE TRUTHS BE APPLIED?

1. The influence of the press must be brought to bear more powerfully upon this object.

In such a community as ours, the press exerts an almost unlimited control over public sentiment. Being, to a great extent, at the disposal of whoever wishes to employ it, it affords the means of easily diffusing throughout the community a knowledge of those truths, which are to awaken Christians to a performance of their duty to the heathen. Comperformance of their duty to the heathen. Comperformance of their duty to the heathen. those truths, which are to awaken Christians to a performance of their duty to the heathen. Com-munications respecting the state of the unevangeli-zed portions of the world, and the ability and duty of Christians to extend to them the blessings of Christianity, especially the former, would find a ready admission to the columns of a large propor-tion of our weekly newspapers, and of our larger periodicals. They would be read by almost every Christian in our country; and if written with the design of communicating information, and with design of communicating information, and with the simplicity and point, with which any person of common sense and common education, whose mind is deeply affected with his subject, would naturally express his thoughts, they would reach the heart, and affect the conduct of every pious

the heart, and affect the conduct of every pious reader.

Our periodical press will be occupied in some way. If it is not employed in doing good, it will be in doing evil. Communications of the character just mentioned would do much towards correcting the taste of the readers of such periodicals, and cause them to prefer those which give them useful information, to those which are filled with the low slang of petty politicians, or the nonsense of fiction. Will you, then, my Christian reader, stand idly by and see it spreading, every week, its streams of moral corruption through the community? or will you do your part towards making it the means of awakening Christians to the work of evangelizing the world?

Our religious periodicals may justly be expected to keep this subject constantly before the minds of those who read them. The editors of those periodicals have taken upon themselves an immense responsibility, in relation both to the character and conduct of their readers. No other individuals, probably, exert so extensive, con-

mmeuse responsibility, in relation both to the character and conduct of their readers. No other individuals, probably, exert so extensive, contant, and powerful an influence upon the Christian community. Let them hold up, from week to week, and month to month, before the minds of those who peruse their columns, the three truths, that Christians are able to give the gospel to the present generation of the heathen, that it is their duty to do it, that neglect will prove the ruin of heathen souls; and they will do much towards effecting an entire revolution in the opinions, feelings, and conduct, of Christians in respect to their duty to the heathen.

Tracts, also, and small pamphlets, containing statements of facts, and arguments, and pointed, moving appeals to Christians on their duty to a dying world, need to be prepared and published. They should be multiplied and circulated till they reach every town, and village, and dwelling, where a Christian can be found.

iffuse Missionary intelligence and you promote the piety of individual Christians.

ou impress upon them the value of the gospel. a Bushman, a native of a tribe the most ded of all in Africa, in all the ardor of his first addressing a company of his countrymen. on ot 1, a Bushman, found grace? We never in-Autoressing a company of his countrymen, ave not I, a Bushman, found grace? We never inced after God; but he sought us and made us children (here he wept.)—Yes, he sought us out the holes of the mountains. Many do not like he called Bushmen;—but I am not ashamed of e name. God has had merey on me and he may you. Arise, go to him (again he wept). I wish rould this day tell all the Caffres, Hottentots and ashmen, what God has done for me, a Bushman.' Hottentot, after speaking of God's goodness to me and his people in a large assembly, cried out the many tears, "I senot this altogether the grace God! hove of God! mercy of God! Men, Brethn, Hottentots, praise the Lord God Almighty!"—ad what God has done in South Africa, what desidation has been removed, what wretchedness has a relieved, and if you are not convinced of the lue of the gospel there is no illustration that will nvince you. How also have the islanders of the par reproved us that we value the Bible no more! reproved us that we value the Bible no me s the Christian hears from the heathen, he s the Christian hears from the heathen, he is eand more convinced of the truth of God's word a sees the promises fulfilling.—The missionary ligence of the present day makes all the propherealities.—God is making the book of his provece and his word concur, and it is delightful to e the concurrence and praise him.—The isless waiting for his law. His sons are coming far and his daughters from the ends of the the

peruses accounts of success, he embraces per uses accounts or success, he embraces may the doctrine of Christ crucified.—How eacht has Greenland received from the gof this truth:—How much the world!—now members of mission churches, bear witthe efficacy of this truth on their hearts and the efficacy of this truth on their hearts and to their dark minded-countrymen.—400,000 renounced their idolatry in consequence of the hing of the cross.—In this the Christian rejoi-or it is a truth that he dearly loves, that it is marriagress in the earth.—It is his king, even the cof peace, who is marching on to the conquest. So more attached to his Saviour, and delights in that salvation himself, which Christ purd for a whole world; and does not this adden the piety of the Christian? It was the that David put upon God's word, that made he eminent saint that he was. So would Christian in the confidence of the confi at David put upon eminent saint that he was. So would Christinfluenced by all the motives that they can
bring to bear, they would love the word of
ore, and not only would it be a lamp to their
at it would be the light to the path of many a
or or friend around them who is living in imcan and ain.

E. H.

NOTICES OF ROBERT HALL,

[From Dr. Gregory's Memoir.]

ing of Mrs. H. More's writings, (about twendago,) he eulogised them very highly. He that she and Mr. Wilberforce had done or the cause of Christianity, by writing, than er persons living. Somebody mentioned a of one of her books in the —, written by —, "Miss —— Sir," said Mr. Hall, "Miss ink of reviewing Mrs. More! Sir, it is rowing soft peas against a rock."

king of Mr. — 's composition: "Yes, it is ing soft peas against a rock."
g of Mr. —'s composition: "Yes, it is
ent, but equally cold; it is the beauty of

Mr. — [a nervously modest man,] beg pardon of all flesh for being in this

ased with his years-" Indeed: then I puch-wood, the more decayed, the ensi-

Byron was mentioned .- "I tried to read But Sir, independently of the mere aust he interesting to contemplate such a mind as Lord Byron's.'—"It is well WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1833.

ideas in it, and on these his mind revolved as on a pivot."

His disapprobation of avarice bore a natural relation to his own benevolence. Being informed that a rich man in the neighborhood, who was by no means celebrated for his liberality, had attended to a tale of distress without relieving it, he said—"Yes, yes: he would listen, but without inclining his head. He may lend a distant ear to the murmurings from the vale beneath, but he remains like a mountain covered with perpetual snow."

On another occasion, a person talking to him of one whom they both knew, and who was very penurious, said—"Poor wretch! you might put his soul into a nut shell." "Yes, Sir, (Mr. Hall replied) and even then it would creep out at a maggot hole."

His dislike to compliments we thus expected.

hole."
His dislike to compliments was thus expressed:—
"In compliments two and two do not make four; and twenty and twenty fall very short of forty.
Deal not, then, in that deceifful arithmetic."
It was said in Mr. Hall's hearing that "compliments were pleasing truths, and flatteries pleasing untruths." He remarked—"Neither of them are pleasing to a man of reflection, for the falsehoods in this case so nearly assume the semblance of truth, that one is perplexed to tell which is actually given; and no man is pleased with perplexity."
I was reading the original edition of Doddridge's Pneumatology, and asked Mr. Hall to lend me Kippis's edition, in which the references to other authorities, on the various topics discussed, are greatly increased. He told me that he did not possess Kippis's edition, in a tone which then surprised me a little, as it shewed that he did not highly estimate Kippis's authority. I therefore asked, 'Was not Dr. Kippis a clever man?' 'He might be a very clever man, by nature, for aught I know,

humble fear, no philosophy but shews itself in silent admiration."

When two or three gentlemen were discussing the question, whether a man of no religion can be a successful minister of the gospel, surprise was expressed that Mr. Hall remained silent—"Sir, (said he, in reply), I would not deny that a sermon from a bad man may sometimes do good; but the general question does not admit of an argument. Is it at all probable, that one who is a willing servant of Satan, (and that you know, Sir, is the hypothesis you assume,) will fight against him with all his might, and if not, what success can be rationally expected?"

" Is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?" "Is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?"

A second cause which seems to check the influences of God's Holy Spirit in this our day, may be comprised in one word—excitement. Formerly men had fewer topics, fewer books, fewer stimulants; and even now, if we go to a pensant, we find him in silence and solitude; he is ignorant, but he is not worn down with excitement; and should the word of God become precious to him, it is almost his only book; and prayer, and praise, and holy mediation, are his almost only delights. But go to a religious friend in our husy marts of commerce, and legislabook; and prayer, and praise, and holy meditation, are his almost only delights. But go to a religious friend in our husy marts of commerce, and legislation, and exciting intercourse: he woke in the morning with excitement; he has gone through the day with excitement; excitement has broken into the once silent hours of midnight; and then, after he is worn down with business and company, with the news of the day, the janglings of religious or political controversy, or with weighty cares or frivolous reading; what time or taste is left for the Scriptures, or for quiet, secret, earnest, intense prayer and devout meditation? The Spirit of God is compared to a dove; no wonder, therefore, that he spreads his wing, and flees from such a scene of giddy turmoil and vexation of spirit.

This spirit of excitement unhappily extends from the week-day scene to the temple of God, and the day of holy rest. It is carried from the world into religion; and instead of faith, hope, and charity, which were once the three graces that occupied the Christian pulpit, persons now ask for stimulating speculations; plain scriptural doctrine is dull: a holy life is legal: faith in Christ, and the work of the Holy Ghost in the heart, are but milk for babes; and men will come in crowds to listen to any new phantasy; and they will not inquire whether the reacher preach Christ and him crucified, and watch for souls as one that must give account, but whether he can entertain and stimulate their weary and feverish faculties.

The doctrine which lays most deeply the founda-

we by a heavy rain, asked his colleague to officiate for him. "Go into the pulpit," said the other, "and you will be dry enough." Some doubt being expressed which of the two it was, to whom this garden the control of the state of the collecting himself, he added, "And yet, I should think, that on a intellectual nodence, an audience this his that to an intellectual nodence, an audience this his that to an intellectual nodence, an audience that the control of the state of of the stat

KRUMMACHER. KRUMMACHER.

A correspondent of the Unitarian Christian Register, endeavors, by means of garded extracts, to draw contempt upon Tholuck and Krummacher. The evangelical preaching of these faithful men is doubtless repulsive to Socinians of every class, but we are sure the following extract, which we have translated from Krummacher's ELIJAN, (the book alluded to in the Register) will gratify all lovers of the truth. They will rejoice that a bold and faithful witness dares to sound an alarm in the Valley of the Rhine, which has thus far been a Goshen in Egypt.

the Rhine, which has described by the Rhine, which has been greater things, were not the wholesome and noble warning—Thou art the man—so wholly silenced and killed among us; were not Nathan laid in his grave. We who preach in this vale have the credit of being singularly frank; and the compared with the compared with Deal not, then, in that deceiful arithmetic."

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On being asked whether he was an Arminian of a Calvinist, he said—'Neither, Sir, but I believe I recede farther from Arminianismsthan from Calvinism. If a man profess himself a decided Arminian, I infer from it that he is not a good logician; but, Sir, it does not interfere with his personal piety: look at good Mr. Benson, for example. I regard the quesament of the come.

Take have the credit ob being singularly frank; and perhaps not unjustly, if we are compared with housands that he housands of birchurch in all places, and pay their fare with lies and false coin. But housands of birchurch in all places, and pay their fare with lies and false coin. But housands of birchurch in all places, and pay their fare with lies and false coin. But housands of birchurch in all places, and pay their fare with lies and false coin. But housands of birchurch in all places, and pay their fare with lies and false coin. But housands of bi

Do being asked whether be was an Arminian or a Calvinist, Fix, but theires terror of the control of Calvinist, Fix and process himself a decided Arminian, Information and the single for him of the s

"A Missionary," whose eloquent pleadings we are laying before our readers, argues that Christians are able to send the gospel to all the nations of the earth in thirty years, because the requisite funds can be saved by avoiding useless and hurtful expenditures. We are not aware that there is any fallacy in his argument. We believe that Christians might raise all the necessary funds in the way he mentions; and we believe that they ought to dispense with not only superfluites, but even comforts,—with every thing but the bare necessaries of life, rather than that the work should fail of accomplishment, or suffer delay. But such a degree of deprivation, we believe, will not be necessary, and therefore not a duty. Christians spend more than the necessary funds on what is useless; nay, worse than useless,—posi-

and vexation of spirit.

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The doctrine which lays most deeply the foundations of religion in a sense of human goilt and corruption—which leads the sinner as a penitent to the only source of hope, the only fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness—which raises highest the superstructure of all that is holy, and lovely, and of

not flow from retrenchment, nor from applying the proceeds of extrenchment to the promotion of any good object; nor indeed from retrenchment for the sake of promiting such objects, provided it be really for the sake of promoting them. But, set forth and urged as it has been by some, such evils are not only possible, but he natural result of the principle, that retrenchment's to be THE source, from which the funds of Chattan beneficence are to be derived. There are those, however, "whose god is their belly." or their does, or their equinage, and who will There are those, however, "whose god is their belly," or their does, or their equipage, and who willingly sacrificeto this their god, all the wealth that they can command—both principal and income. Such persons as in no danger of being injured in the ways we have mentioned. Get them to retrench, and you break up their idolatry. To such, our reasonings do not apply. We have spoken of the servants of manumo. These are the servants of Belial. [Vermont Chronicle.

Dally Readed.—" Early in my ministry," says Dr. Porter of Andover, "it became my settled purpose to read a passage daily, if it were but a single page, in some spritual writer, of the above [Puritan] class. My objet was, to promote the spirituality of my own heart, and keep in lively exercise its Christian sensibilities, a connexion with my private devotions and my preparations for the pulpit. I always have found, what I presume is common in the experience of my brearen, that no intellectual process, no degree of laber at the study table, would enable me to prepare a positiable sermon, unless my heart was kept near to fod, during its preparation. And amid the crowdof various avocations to which every minister is more or less, unavoidably exposed, his heart cannot be thus kept, without means specially adapted, and systematically employed for this purpose."

HERMANN BORHAAVE, M. D .- It was the daily retire of this eninent person, as soon as he rose in the morning, which was generally very early, to retire for an how to private meditation. He often told his friends, then they asked him how it was possible for him o go through so much fatigue, that it was this which gave him spirit and vigor in the business of the day. This he therefore recommendates the best wish he could give for rothing he

BRAINTREE, APRIL, 1833. MY DEAL ENOTHER.—I left you contemplating "the spirit of Intolerant Liberality." That this spirit contrels the movements of all who style themselves "Liberal Christians," is far from being true.

town business required or a death or funeral occurred—and when for nine months, the house had been used but once, and then by a preacher whose denomination has scarcely an adherent in the town. The Liberality of these men, we may fairly presume, was taught them by the "Dog in the Manger."

There is no pleasure in adverting to such facts. It is sickening. They are of frequent occurrence—and will soon become matters of sober history, going down to other generations for their instruction into the depths of depravity, and for their warning against men who with smooth words and fair speeches, deceive the hearts of the simple. I would not advert to them at all, but for the justification of those measures of defence against intolerance and robbery, to which the Brooklyn Association, and indeed the mass of Evangelical churches in the State, have been which the Brooklyn Association, and indeed the mass of Evangelical churches in the State, have been compelled to resort—and also with the hope of furnishing an inducement to men having influence with the reckless band of disorganizers to use that influence for the preservation of their honor, even if they indulge no sympathies with such as are persecuted for righteousness sake. There is a God that judgeth in the earth, and the triumphs of wickedness must be short.

judgeth in the earth, and the triumphs of wickedness must be short.

The particular arrangement of my labors within the limits of this auxiliary was judiciously made by the Association, under the conviction that the cause of Home Missions is of common interest, involving deeply the destinies of our country and the world. In regard to the amount of those labors, it is sufficient to remark, that every congregation was visited, and all addressed except two, whose ministers were absent, and which no notice of appointments had reached.

reached.

The reception given to the object both by Pastors and churches was so uniformly cordial and affectionate, that were I disposed to censure, I could find no matter for it—or to commend, I could only begin with Alpha and end with Omega—saying, "all is

wery good,"
When ministers are themselves liberal men, and When ministers are themselves liberal men, and even "their deep poverty abounds unto the riches of their liberality," their congregations will become liberal also. For very shame, they will not be outdone by spiritual teachers whose example corresponds with their instructions;—and for conscience sake, they will not hold back from a duty, which they see performed by those less able, and more informed perhaps than themselves. It was not long since, that a minister in this State, with a salary of \$500, steadily declined giving to any benevolent ob-\$500, steadily declined giving to any benevolent object (though he could discourse fluently enough, when occasion required, on the duty of benevolence) ject (though he could discourse fluently enough, when occasion required, on the duty of benevolence) on the ground, that his wife was feeble, and his children were growing up, and he had nothing to spare. On one occasion, a collector, a member of his church, called on him, and urged a subscription to Foreign Missions:-he evaded-he was pressed; —he argued—his arguments were overthrown;—at length he took the paper, put down his name and appended to it, one dollar! The collector went his way. In due time, he called again for the payment of the subscription—"I cannot pay it now," said the worthy ministem Again he called—and again—till wearied out—he spaid the dollar himself—and resolved to leave his minister in undisturbed possession of all the money he could accumulate. To finish the story however—such parsimony could not be endured by a high-minded people, and the next year found the same minister without a parish or a home. In contrast with this, I could name the minister, of less than \$400 salary—with wife and children,—sub-less than \$400 salary—with wife and children,—subhe argued-his arguments were overthrown:--n In contrast with this, I could name the minister, of less than \$400 salary—with wife and children,—subscribing his one, two, or five dollars to every benevolent object—paying beside, \$25 a year of his own salary—" having nothing, and yet possessing all things"—or in his own language "growing rich upon it."

try, rise it his pulpit—and address his congregation amid a silence as profound as that of the grave—and say to them—"Brethren—we have, it is true, done something for the cause of Home Missions, and Forsay to them— Brethren—we have, it is true, done something for the cause of Home Missions, and Foreign Missions and other great objects. I have done something—and you have done something—but—none of us have done as much as we ought; and now, I have a proposal to make—we will continue to do all that we have done heretofore at monthly condo all that we have done heretofore at mouthly con-certs, sacramental seasons, and in our several asso-ciations for these objects—and we will support a Missionary in Ohio besides. Brethren what say you?—I will be one often men to do this thing; who will be the other nine?—If any—speak?"—I could not wonder, that ten other voices almost simultaneously responded, "I will be one"—"I will be another," &c. Nor did I wonder how such a man could live &c. Nor did I wonder how such a man could live and educate a large family generously, on a salary of \$400 a year—nor did I wonder that his congregation should be able and ready to pay a greater amount than that, to sustain the cause of God in the world at large. The whole secret is out, in that inspired maxim—" there is a giving that tendeth to

could not be dismissed from this course of correspondence without a fuller portraiture of the spirit that prevails among them. Yours affectionately.

Intelligence.

diures. We are not aware that there is any fidlacy in his argument. We believe that Christians might roise all the necessary funds in the way he mentione; and we believe that they ought to dispense with not you sperfluities, but even comforts,—with every thing but the bare necessaries of life, rather that they ought to deprivation, we believe that the work should fail of accomplishment, or suffer delay. But such a degree of deprivation, we believe, will not be necessary, and therefore not a duty. Christians spend more than the necessary funds on what is useless; nay, worse than useless,—positively injurious to the body or the spirit. From all such expenditures they ought to refrain, even if there were no call for the money thus aved. For themselves and their families, they ought to rever used by the phrensied the processed on the ground of this india, more than the sum hemetions, even if the money thus saved. For themselves and their families, they ought to save by retrenchments of this kind, more than the sum hemetions, even if the money thus saved were to be tondered, and the money thus saved were to be tondered, and the efforts made to crush religious freedom should be exposed—not because it may be profitable to all parties. Who then would believe, that in the mentions, even if the money thus saved were to be tondered, and for this purpose only has he used it. Still, we think some remarks demanded, lest his writings should give currency to what we deem an error. We do not think that his papers would give rize to such an error, but considering how it has been possiblity that errorists may strengthen themselves by what he has written. The error consists in lesion to the recessary in the has written. The error consists in lesion to less and their form hemselves are the solution of the soldiery, by what he has written. The error consists in lesion to the following recks, within three or four successive evenings? That the thing was done to the thing the propose only has he used it. The propose only has he used it

Whole No. 903.

knowledge of the truth; and many hundreds (per-haps thousands) were brought to a general knowl-edge of Christianity.

At present all the scholars who have been in the schools previous to August, 1882, have been dismis-sed, on proof being given of their knowledge of reading and writing; they, with others previously dismissed, amount to ten or fifteen thousand, and are all auxious to possess themselves of any thing printed. About 6000 new scholars have been put into the school; and very many voluntary learners printed. About 6000 new scholars have been put into the school; and very many voluntary learners learn to read in their own houses, and at the prayer

THE TONGUES.

meeting of the native believers.

The extraordinary fanaticism of Mr. Irving and others, which has for two or three years attracted no little attention in England and elsewhere, seems likely to be exposed in such a way as effectually to check its progress. Mr. Robert Baxter, lately a leading speaker in "the tongues" and a "prophet" of Mr. I.'s school, has published a "Narrative of facts, characterizing the supernatural manifestations in members of Mr. Irving's congregation, and other individuals, in England and Scotland, and formerly by the writer himself;" in which he makes his own solemn recantation, with the reasons of it, and the circumstances that have led him to believe, as he does now, (for he is a good deal of a fanatic still), that the persons referred to were under the influence of an evil instead of a good spirit! A few extracts from a review of this pamphlet, which we find in the London Congregational Magazine for March, will show the present state of things. The

Reviewer says:

But what will the public think now, when they have read Mr. Baxter's "Narrative?" When they find that prophecies innumerable, and most ludicrously specific, have turned out utter failures; that attempts at miracles have been abortive; that prophets and prophetesses have contradicted each other; that those who once unanimously recognized each other's undoubted inspiration "in the power," (as the jargon hath it,) do not scruple to charge each other now with being the victims of Satanic delusion, or of "proud imaginations" equally seductive; that Mr. Irving and his infallible band of prophets and prophetesses have shifted their opinions just as often as the failure of their hopes compelled them to botch up the broken cobwebs of their delusions; that so palpable have been the contradictions which to botch up the broken cobwebs of their delusions; that so palpable have been the contradictions which those proverbially stubborn things, "facts," have given to the dicentes of inspiration, that Mr. Irving (in direct opposition to his earlier doctrine) now declares, that the same person may, at one time, speak by the Spirit of God, and at another by the spirit of the Devil: that all they now want, therefore, is a "discerner of spirits," just to tell them which is which; that for this "gift" the Church tarries!

The following is from Mr. Baxter's Narrative:

"The argument upon which Mr. Irving mainly relied for parrying the difficulties, was this: that the same person might at one moment, speak by the Spirit of God, and the next moment by an evil spirit. He urged, therefore, that those things which had failed were from the false spirit, and those which were fulfilled were of God. I had the most distinct remembrance, when first I heard Mr. Irving preach upon the utterances, that he preached the utterances being the voice of God, were pure water without admixture—that he might in his expositions, as a man, fail, or fall into error; but in the word of the Lord, ministered by the prophets, in these ntterances the most entire and implicit confidence might be placed, as in every respect and purely 'the Truth.' Out of this position be was, however, evidently drives by the appalling fact of one of the prophets, before all the congregation, denouncing him as the cause of the Lord's anger against the congregation. This denunciation, coming with every usual demonstration of power and tongues. The only solution now to be found was, that the utterance at one time might be of God, and at another time of Satan, even in the same person. For if this were not admitted, Mr. T. being by the that the ulterance at one time might be of God, and at another time of Satan, even in the same person. For if this were not admitted, Mr. T. being by the prophets recognized as having spoken by God in his former ulterances, and by Satan in this, would either overturn the whole fabric of the spiritual gifts, and falsify the claims of all the prophets, or must be himself still received as a prophet, notwithstanding his false ulterance. standing his false utterance.

standing his false utterance.

"The mere enunciation of the proposition of a varying origin, whilst the outward demonstration of utterance remained the same, was enough to shake even the nerves of Mr. Irving. To be under the necessity of telling such a fact to his congregation, and thereby assuring them that they could no longer give credence to the utterances, without deciding upon the origin of each message to tell them.

Again the Reviewer says:

The chief prophecies which turned out entire failures were as follows; that the Reform Bill would not pass; that the Duke of Wellington was to be Prine Minister again; that after a period of forty days from a given date the "baptism of fire" should descend; that Mr. Baxter was to reprove the Chancellor, and to be put into prison for it; that young Napoleon (!) was to be "energized of Satan," and show himself the "man of sin;" that Mr. Baxter was to bear witness in the House of Commons, and at Cambridge, on the same day, and that he was, therefore, to be miraculously conveyed that he was, therefore, to be miraculously conveyed from one place to the other as Philip was. We that he was, therefore, to be intractions. We from one place to the other as Philip was. We might also mention a number of silly predictions of Mr. night also mention a number of silly predictions about the King and Queen; the revelations of Mr. B. being separated for the special service of the church, and, for this purpose, called to renounce his family, &c. all which was duly contradicted by Miss E. C. in a counter-revelation; the prophecy of his being called to the apostolic office, and of the gifts of signs and wonders; ditto of Mr. Irving and others; of the restoration of the ten tribes, who were declared to be the North American Indians (!) and of the appearance of the "powers" in the Canadian Chief, who at that time was returning to his countrymen, &c. &c.

men, &c. &c. We close with two or three paragraphs from Mr. B's pamphlet. The first relates to the prophecy of the baptism by fire, which was to take place

populace were then awakened to inquiry; and many learned to read from their personal friends, or from scholars, in order that they might read the Testament. Family prayer was then commenced by the natives, and the Testament read by their own fireside; Prayer meetings were established, ten in the town, and others out of it; and the Testament was read in nearly a hundred schools, extending eighty miles round the capital, which is the Mission station.

I went one day into an ostler's house, who was a poor man, and dwelt in a house very much inferior to his master's horse stable. I found neither chair nor table, nor any other furniture or property except the earthen-pot for cooking rice, and the native plates. But I observed a strong wooden box, with a lock; and on inquiring what was in it, the ostler opened it, and shewed me his Testament; thus preserved, to keep it from the rats, and from the lock; and on inquiring what was in it, the ostler opened it, and shewed me his Testament; thus preserved, to keep it from the rats, and from the rats their highest treasure.

When the natives went to the wars, to a distance of perhaps 500 miles, in 1830, and subsequently and less than fifty "Believers," as they were scornfully termed, carried their Testaments; and, by means of them, were enabled to keep up prayer and supplication, continually. Priving asked, with reference to some utterance, whether I should conclude it reference to the tun tribes. I paused, for the power rested upon me, and after a little time it was distinctly revealed in the power, and I was made to utter that the American Indians were the lost ten tribes, and that they should, within the three years and a half appointed for the spiritual ministry, be gathered back into their own land, and be settled there before the "We were overjoyed with these communications.

em back—that he should be chilowed with from on high, in all signs and mighty won-nd should lead them back though in unbelief er from on high, in all signs and magnty won-and should lead them back though in umbelief at he would receive his power here, and be flily sent forth to them. After this I went with Irving, Miss E. C., (who had been present at ir. Irving, Miss E. C., (who had been present at a foregoing prophecy) and several others, to a wish institution, where I was again made to reitate to the Jews there present the promise of a peedy restoration, and vengeance upon all their nemies.

The complete failure of this prohecy is very manifest. The chief went away to is countrymen a ambeliever in the work and possible countryment a family control of the country of the cou a a onbeliever in the work, and none

re been at all manifested.' ong as their proceedings are open to the ye, there will always be some warning and blic eye, there will always be some warning and monstrance set before them, upon the develop-nt of any new choice. But when shut up to maches, the mind is gradually darkened, and the usion becomes daily usion becomes daily stronger, until they are ripe, reach successive stage of the mystery of iniquity.

As a proof of this, I may allude to the fact that As a proof of this, I may added to the let con-they are now avovedly exercising apostolic functions upon the mere command of the voice, without pretend-ing to have the signs of an apostle, 'In signs and wonders and mighty deeds.' and the individual who wonders and mighty deeds? and the individual who has been thus setapart for the apostolic other, prays in their meetings in the following strain: 'Lord, am' I not thine apostle?—yet where are the signs of my apostleship?—where are the wonders and mighty deeds?—O Lord, send them down upon us,' &c. He has, as an apostle, and in the name of an apostle, laid hands on several, and ordained them to the ministerial office, as evangelists and chiers."

TRIAL OF MR. TRVING. Since the above article respecting "the Tougues" was in type, accounts of the trial of Mr. Irving for heresy have reached us. The following is from the

London Patriot of March 20: Wednesday the Presbytery of Annan met in the

Wednesday the Presbytery of Annan met in the Church of Annan, for the purpose of trying the Rev. Edward Irving on a charge of heresy.

At 12 o'clock the Presbytery entered the church, which was crowded to excess, and the Moderator, the Rev. James Roddick of Graitney, constituted the meeting by prayer. The minutes of last ordinary meeting having been read, Mr. Irving was called to the ber, after which, the various documents cone bar, after which, the various documents, conlarly struck with the very extraordinary and in

larly struck with the very extraordinary and indecorous letter of Mr. Irving, in answer to the official
queries of the Presbytery, in which he denounces
the General Assembly "ns one of the most wicked
of all God's enemies upon the face of the earth,"—
"a synagogue of Satan" ruling over "a Babylon,"
"a wicked assembly," "a spirit of Antichrist and
an heretic"—" now three times tried of God, and
three times found wanting," which he "hated with
perfect hatred," with which he could "maintain
no relationship but that of avowed and open eminty," and "against which he would fight and spare
no arrows." This letter and two others written
by him, were verified by 'himself' before being him, were verified by himself before being

Among the documents read was the libel which Among the documents read was the libel which accused Mr. Irving of "printing, publishing, and disseminating heresies and heretical doctrines, particularly the doctrine of the fullen state and simulness of our Lord's human nature," which it declared to be "contrary to the holy Scriptures; and to what is taught in the standards of the church of Scotland;" in consequence of which, it was concluded that he "ought to be deposed from the office of the holy ministry, and deprived of his license as a minister of the said church." In support of the accusation in the libel, numerous passages were cited in that document from the writings of the accited in that document from the writings of the ac

After some discussion as to the relevancy of the After some discussion as to the relevancy of the libel, the Rev. Edward Irving was called upon for his defence, and proceeded with great solemnity to defend the doctrines he had promulgated in the works upon which the libel was founded.

The Rev. gentleman was then removed from the bar, and the moderator proceeded to take the opinions of the different members of court seriatim, all of whom concurred in opinion that Mr. Irving had been guilty of heresy.

The Moderator then asked Mr. Irving if he had any objection to state why sentence of deposition

any objection to state why sentence of deposition should not be passed against him. Mr. Irving rose and said with great vehemence,

I object not for my own sake, but for the sake of Christ my Lord, whom I serve and honor. I obect for your sakes who will thus call down on your ads the righteous wrath of God. I object for the church's aske who are led.blindfuld to ruin. Objection?—All objection. (The reverend gentleman again solembly declared thathe did not hold the substance. [sinfulness?] of the human nature of Christ, and after

Isinfulness?] of the human nature of Christ, and after making a few warm remarks on Dr. Duncan's speech, particularly with reference to the extracts, concluded by most earnestly beseeching the Presbytery, for their own sakes, as they valued the salva-of their souls, not to pass sentence upon him.)

The Moderator was now about to proceed to the solenn duty which had devolved upon him, and, as a preliminary, requested Mr. Sloan, the senior member of the Presbytery, to offer up a prayer to Alnighty God, when a voice was heard from the pew in which Mr. Paying was sented, and which im-Albughty God, when a voice was heard from the pew in which Mr. Irving was seated, and which immediately was found to be that of Mr. Dow, late minister of Irongray, exclaiming—"Arise, Depart,—Arise, Depart,—Plee ye out, flee ye out of her.—Ye cannot pray,—How can ye pray to Christ, whom ye deny?—Ye cannot pray—Depart—Depart—Flee —Flee"—

As he uttered these words his countenance assumed the appearance of one under the influence of a temporary aberration of mind, and though interrupt-ed by repeated cries of "Order" he continued with little abatement till exhaustation forced him to con-

The assembly, which was very numerous, and had acted in the most becoming manner, now became confused, and Mr. Dow rose to leave the house, leading Mr. Irving after him. Mr. I. lifted up his hand as he was going and said, "Will ye not obey he was going and said, "Will ye not obey to of the Holy Ghoat which ye have now As many as will obey the voice of the Holy The two gentleman, along with several others

who belonged to their party, having left the church, Mr. Sloan prayed, and the Moderator then solemnly pronounced the sentence of deposition.

The Presbytery being closed by a blessing, was

The following are extracts from a report of Mr.

Irving's speech, published in the Caledonian Mcr-He rose with an air of great solemnity, undid the

fastenings of a long blue clock in which he was en-veloped, raised his hand to his brow for a few mo-

the fiesh." And the doctrine which I wrote in the second of these books is expressed in the verse following:—"And declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of holiness by the resurrection from the dead." And the doctrine contained in the article in the "Morning Watch" is, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, that the who has been through every second of these books is expressed in the verse for lowing:—"And declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of holiness by the resurrection from the dead." And the dectrine contained in the article in the "Morning Watch" is, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, should be rejected. The General Assembly, which has been three times admonished, I have rejected, and all that belongs to them, and still do reject. As to my maintaining that Christis other than most holy, I do protest that it is not true. It is not true. Before the living God I do declare it is false. And though all men should say it is true, I say it is false, and though all men should say it is true, I say it is false, and though all men should say it is true, I say it is false, and that it proceeds from the father of fies. It has been held up in every pulpit within this land that I have preached and disseminated dectrines inconsistent with the verity of God. Albeit I deny it, I deny it, I is a lie, It has not a shadow of foundation in truth, I would give my life, and if I had ten thousand lives and form is fellow apostle and form in the Laidy's Directory for 1813, thus speaks: "We select for the date of our letter this most joy-found in the Laidy's Directory for 1813, thus speaks: "We select for the date of our letter this most joy-found in the Laidy's Directory for 1813, thus speaks: "We select for the date of our letter this most joy-found in the Laidy's Directory for 1813, thus speaks: "We select for the date of our letter this most joy-found in the Laidy's Directory for 1813, thus speaks: "We select for the date of our letter this most joy-found in the Laidy's Directory for 1813, thus speaks: "We select for the date of our letter this most joy-found into heaven, that She who has been through every great calamity Our Patroness and Protectress, may watch over us, writing to you, and lead our minds by watch over us, writing to you, and lead our minds by watch over us, writing to you, and lead of un minds by w preached and disseminated doctrines inconsistent with the verity of God. Albeit I deny it. I deny it. I is a lie. It has not a shadow of foundation in truth, I would give my life, and if I had ten thousand lives would give them all, to maintain the content. ald give them all, to maintain the contrary. It is anjust slander. It is a lie, as God liveth, it is a I never wrote—I never preached such damnaan unjust slander. It is a lie, as God liveth, it is a lie. I never wrote—I never preached such damnable doctrine; and that all honest men can say. I stand in this place, and say that I am rendy to die for it. (A pause.) Here, however, I have nothing Jesus Christ will at last console us in all the tribulation say. I came not here to justify myself. Let the Preshytery do with me what seneth to the received to the vector of the Apostes, and from his fellow aposite will at a wall to preshy the property of the property of with me what seneth to the received to with the west at the property of with me what seneth to the received to with the west at the property of with me what seneth to the received to with the west at the property of with the west at the property of with the west seneth to the received the property of with the west at the property of with the west at the property of the property of with the property of with the property of the prop it. (A pause.) Here, however, I have nothing ay. I came not here to justify myself. Let the shytery do with me what semeth to them good, smiss that, and say no more. But I stand here a witness for the Lord Jesus, to tell men what he for them, and what he did was this: He took did for them, and what he use the your flesh and made it holy, thereby to make you holy, and therefore he will make every one holy who helieves in him. He hath done it. But how can res in him. He hath done it. But how can power mow it, unless you feel it in the inward man? ame unto your buile and trampled under foot frequency.

of vengeance set in—that the chief, who was Saian, the world, the flesh, and all enomies of living 4 Meetings have been quite fully attended; and large men, and he saith to every one, "Be holy, for I numbers have been hopefully converted. Sa:an, the world, the flesh, and all enemies of livingmen, and he saith to every one, "Be holy, for I
am holy." Are you not ashained? Are you not
ashained to gather yourselves rogether to deny the
work of God—that work which he did, and having
done it that you might enter in by faith and enjoy it?

Jesus stood your friend, lover, father, head; saw you
in the company of wretches and maniacs,—took
your nature, and washed away your guilt. Such ingratitude! Blush with shame, that you have listened
to such doctrines. Think you that he took on him
letter nature than your your? No! Yours it was

to such doctrines. Think you that he took on him a better nature than your own? No! Yours it was that he assumed! Oh! the baseness of your ingratitude! Blush, blush, I say, for the doctrine which is preached among you! He came to defy the devil and all his other foes, and make you boly. He strewed the field with your enemies, and said, "Believe, and follow me." Now you understand my doctrine. Have I a doubt of its truth? Have I a doubt that I am alive? Shall I retreat? Shall I recant? Nonota jot. Oh, no! I am a minister of Christ. Shall I stand between Christ and his people? Ha! are ye not ashamed of the name of Christians? Are ye like him? is the best of you like him? When I found that these exceptions were taken to this book. found that these exceptions were taken to this book, every word of which I do now avouch to be solid truth, and that the Assembly had denounced it as heretical, I resolved to read it over before the Lord; and with this intent I repaired to my session house that I might be free from interruption, and then da I perused this book to see if error indeed that I might be received this book to see if error indeed lay within its pages. And, after having well conned and considered of the matter in this retirement and finding that I had nothing to after. I fell down the control of the c on my knees and returned fervent thanks unto my Lord that he had enabled me so to think and so to write. No man knoweth this, but the Lord know-eth it. It contains doctrines that may be unpalatab-ble; I have tried to make them palatable, but wheth-er they be so or no, they are medicines good and er they be so or no, they are wholesome for the church; they are strong !

wholesome for the church; they are strong medicines for a dying church. Ay! they are medicines which, if yet taken, will heal her and make her live—and they are doing it.

I speak not thus of the book for mine own sake, but for the truths which are in it. Let the book be burnt. Yea, let every copy of the book be burnt. I care not for the book, away with it; but the doctrine never can be, and never shall be, lost, till the Lord returns.

Ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Annan!

Ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Annan! Ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Anna: I stand at your bar by no constraint of man. You could not, no person on earth could, have brought me hither. I am a free man on a free soil, and living beyond your bounds; neither General Assembly nor Pope has a right to meddle with me. Yes, I know he have been described by the live of the latest of th ing beyond your bounds; neither General Assembly nor Pope has a right to meddle with me. Yea, I know ye have sinned against the Head of the Church in stretching thus beyond your measure; and this sin ye must repent of. Ye have sinned against the Lord in my person; ye have done what you had better been quiet of; and if you repent not your consciences will tell you hereafter that you have been guilty in this matter. Is it nothing, think you that you have brought me from my flock of 900 souls, besides children, looking up to me for spiritual food? It is nothing that ye have taken me away al food? It is nothing that we have taken me awa from rating among my Apostles and clders, ambreught me 300 miles to stand before you at this bar I speak not this for the injury done to myself, but the Lord in me. Moura, mourn, for your guil in your homes. Restore the household worship of God which your fathers set up amongst us. Be y filled with the love of God. Put away from yo your drunkenness, your politics, your quarrels, a questions, and seek the Lord while he may be fou and he will have mercy upon you and abundan pardon. [The Rev. gentleman sat down, havi spoken for nearly two hours. His attitude and tonation, in some parts of the above speech, we tonation, in some parts of the above speech, were striking in the extreme.]

REVIVAL IN ENGLAND. The gratifying intelligence below, is from a late umber of the London Patriot:

We have the pleasure to state that the lab We have the pleasure to state that the labors of the Rev. J. S. Baker (who withdrew from the Established Church,) at Topsham, in Devonshire, have been crowned with considerable success. When he went there early in January, the chapel, which will only seat 200 persons, was not half full. Under these discouraging circumstances he promoted special meetings for prayer, and visited from house tohouse. Shortly afterwards several appeared to be deeply impressed under the Word, and to inquire what they must do to be saved, and many were induced to come and hear. One family, constituted for four persons, who had been living in the gay world, constantly attend, and have given pleasing signs of conversion, for they are not afraid of taking up the cross of Christ. This has influenced others, so that there is very considerable inquiry throughout the town, in the higher as well as the lower orders. As the chapel will not now accommodate all who the town, in the higher as well as the lower orders. As the chapel will not now accomodate all who wish to attend, a subscription has been entered into, amounting to 300l., for the erection of a new chapel. This is, indeed, a revival; for the small congregation could only promise 50l, per annual for the support of a minister, having been for a long time supplied by various persons in the neighborhood.

sions to Protestantism at Carlshuld and Danube-Moss, a printed letter has been addressed, by the Roman Catholic authorities at Augsburg, to the clergy of the Diocese. It concludes with five prescriptions, of which the third and fourth are as follows:

3. To watch that the writings of the New Testa-3. To watch that the writings of the New Testament be not indiscriminately distributed among the people; as experience shows that many of the people, if left without direction, and without having them explained to them, misunderstand them, and fall into errors; 4. To put into the hands of the peothe tracts of Protestant Pietists, which generally are not fiworable to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, or prayers and other books, which only promote su-persition, or undermine Christianity and morality, may have no effect there.

EDUCATION OF WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—Methodism has now obtained a decided hold upon the middle classes of society; and for this it is indebted principally to the improvement which has taken place in its public ministrations. It is to be lamented, how ever, that several features in its constitution should rather forbid than encourage intellectual exertion. The residence of a minister in one place being limited to three years, beyond which it is never, Lut in smissed.

The assemblage of spectators could scare be less an 1800.

The assemblage of spectators could scare be less an 1800.

The assemblage of spectators could scare be less on the service of all future stations. It is on hand for the service of all future stations. It is true that a return to the same appointment is allow-ed at the expiration of eight years; but, as this is an event which but rarely happens, it follows that wherever a case of travelling theology is kept, such the was en-an arrangement must stint the growth and retard the a few moveloped, raised his hand to his brow for a few moments, as if engaged in deep meditation, then produced a Bible from his pocket, and addressed the Presbytery at great length:—

Moderator.—The doctrine which I wrote in the first of the books libelled on is expressed in the words of the holy Apostle Paul, "Jesus Christ our Lord, which was made of the seed of David according to the flesh." And the doctrine which I wrote in the second of these books is expressed in the verse full.

Prince of the Apostles, and from his fellow apostle

REVIVAL IN ROCHESTER .- A protracted meeting has been in progress several weeks in the 2d Pres-byterian church of this village. The Rov. J. Bur-chard has been the principal laborer. The meetings have generally been very full. The work has been powerful and is spreading its influence into neigh-boring villages and towns. Several hundred have frequently taken the anxious seats; the Inquiry

[Revi salist.

Communications.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. CATION SOCIETY, BOSTON.

Quarterly Meeting. Appropriations by the American and Presby erian Education Societies to the amount of \$12,362, were granted to 608 young men in one hundred raid one ions, viz: 14 Theological Seminaries : 2 Colleges: and 65 Academies. Quite a numb er of new applicants were rejected this quarter fro n the fact, that they had not been professors of religion or had not studied the languages for six mouth s, as the pre-sent Rules require. A larger number thangusual, equently, will probably apply for assistance the next Quarter. The receipts of the treasur were \$15,374,77, about three thousand dollars larger this quarter than they ever were befor s. Devouthanks re due to Him whose are the silver and the gold. While multitudes of young men are disposed o seek the patronage of the Society in their preparaton for the gospel ministry, the Lord opens the heart of his people to contribute liberally to this blessed cuse. Views of former Beneficieries on Refunding.

Extracts of letters received by the Secretaries.

"Your favor came this day to hand and meits as early reply.—I hope that no one will be found mong its Beneficiaries so ung cateful and regardless of Christian obligations, as to refuse compliancy with the rules of that Society without whose aid b must have been deprived of the high privilege of preaching the gospel of peace to his dying fellowmen. So far as it regards myself, I can truly say i has been my constant purpose to refund the whole amount as I should be blessed with the ability to do i."

I would, were it possible, express my oligations of gratitude, which I feel to those who lave acted as the agents of the Christian communit, through whose instrumentality I was assisted in ny preparation for the great work, in which I am nor engaged. Please express my thanks to the Director of the Society, and assure them of my ardent doire for the prosperity and continued success of a Scriety which has already done so much to furnish theworld with the gospel of salvation. It is my preent purpose to refund, in some way, all the money have received from the Society. This will however depend on future circumstances which I cannot cotrol."

"This money I not only feel it a day, but a privilege to refund, knowing that it will again be appropriated to pious and indigent young mer, in a course preparation for the gospel ministr. Of all the debts contracted by me in the progres of my studies, I pay none more cheerfully thanthis, as well from the conviction that without help rom your Society, I could not have obtained an education, as that the money when returned will be detated to the advancement of that cause, so dearso the heart of every true Christian."

Extract from a Report of the Hartprd County Education Society, Ct.

The National Society, institutes for the purpose of aiding young men in their preparation for themin istry, has been signally blessed of leaven. It is as-certained that at least one in six of all the students in our theological seminaries is itsbeneficiary; and one in ten of those who are fromtime to time ordained and installed in our churches, has been assisted by it in preparing for his work. This institution has adopted the noble resolution to afford assisance to all young mea who applyfor it with the requisite character,-and has cast itelf on the Christian public for the means of carrying this resolution nto effect. In the success which has already crown ed its efforts and in the spirit wih which its operaions are now conducted, we have cheering evidence that our la bor in this good cause hall not be in vain in the Lord. It may well encourage us to know that the American Education Society, to whose magnanimous efforts we would contribute our feeble aid now enjoys the full confidence of he Christian pub-Its doings have fully solved the problem whether young men can be successfully assisted by charity in their preparation for the ministry, and have happily illustrated the proper nethod of assisting them. The question once of deabtful solution in many minds, whether individuas could be taken from the humbler walks of life and prepared for the ministry with fair prospects of success, now no longer exists. By abundant experience it has been fully settled."

For the Reston Recorder.

THE "GREAT" EASTERN "VALLEY." MR. EDITOR .- A subject of no small importance is brought before our mi per week before last specting the Seminary at Bangor. I felt in Pond, respecting the Semmary at Danger. I ten a reading that piece, that hitherto the interests of the Great Valley of the West had absorbed all our feelings of religious enterprise for the good of our own country. There has been no exaggeration in the tatements of intelligent men concerning the wants of the west; indeed the half is not and cannot be of the west; indeed the half is not and cannot be told respecting the prospects and the amazing impor-tance of that portion of the land. We seem, how-ever, to partake of a feeling which is very common in the old world:
"Westward the star of Empire takes its way."

However much this sentiment has been verified in the late political history of the world, and however true it may be that our western continent is to be the scene of the latter day glory, we are not to forget that the herald star of Emanuel's empire which has arisen "out of Jacob" directs the eyes of Christians to the East, as well as to the west, and North and South. There is a week poetry, and consense in South. There is so much poetry and romance is the name of the "GREAT WESTERN VALLEY" that the name of the "GREAT WESTERN YALLEY" links, it is to be feared, the humble and unpresending word. Maine is in danger of being heard with comparative-ly little interest. But it is a great, important, and destitute portion of our country. There are wastes in it which 16 ministers, who are the only ones whom Bowdoin College has raised up that have taken her take to Griffing. On account the hand, are not able to fertilize. On acc by the hand, are not able to fertilize. On account of the want of a thorough and able system of Theological Education, the sons of Mains after receiving their collegiate Education, have gone to Seminaries in other states, where they have formed new associations and have settled as ministers of the Gospel. Could there be a flourishing institution in Maine to educate men for the ministry, there would be a present of retaining vonthe color and talonts. Maine to educate men for the ministry, there would be a prospect of retaining youth of piety and talents in that state; and here is the only hope which her present ministers and churches entertain of a speedy supply for their vast necessities. The course of the-ological instruction at Bangor is the same with that at Andover; and the conditions of admission, as it respects preparatory study, also the same; viz. that the candidate shall have received a collegiate education, or equivalent instruction. But the Seminary needs \$30,000 in order to fulfil its benevolent designs. More than \$20,000 of this sun will be raised within that state, and it is earnestly hoped that the petition of our friends for 7 or \$8000 will be granted.

Very few of us have a correct knowledge of the extent of this border state. It is "a great country and well watered," and therefore designed by its natural facilities of internal communication, to be a great and prosperous community. Its connexion with the British Provinces after the same in the condensation of the same and prosperous community. Its connexion with the British Provinces after the same in the same is not the same in the same in the same in the same in the same is not the same in the same in the same in the same in the same is not the same in the same in the same in the same in the same is

great and prosperous community. Its connexion with the British Provinces gives it a prospective inwith the British Provinces gives it a prospective interest. It is dear to Massachusetts men as a sister, and we will not let her knock at her brothers' doors in vain. Pethaps it may be chikish to speak of two things which have given many of us an interest in Maine, but they were amongst the very first impressions of our youthful hearts. The first time that we ever saw an budion, that object of youthful curiosity and fear, we were told that he was from Maine; and the sight of little parties of them, who came to our state for trade, or to obtain a priest, as they told the throng of men and boys, "to marry their young people and bury their dead," created a feeling towards Maine, which is amongst the last that time will un-

ravel in the web and woof of our childhood. But who of us, when young, over saw the wedge-form flock in the air, and heard their cry, and were told how far they had probably travelled since morning, and would go before dark, without thinking of Maine with feelings of strange interest as their home. No one who has read Bryant's Hymn "To a water fowl," whether man or child, can fail to sympathize in such feelings. It may seem strange to speak of way to drag into a newspaper defence of personnel. and would go before dark, without thinking of Maine with feelings of strange interest as their home. No one who has read Bryant's Hymn "To a water fowl," whether man or child, can fail to sympathize in such feelings. It may seem strange to speak of such juvenile matters in connection with so great a subject as the Theological Education of ministers, but such things may show that there is a pleasant remembrance of Maine in many which may operate, as coolings for less unre have often done, as secret remembrance of Maine in many which may operate, as feelings far less pure have often done, as secret motives in doing good. And if any have formed different associations with that part of our country, from the houses but humble consters who visit our sea ports, they would not fail to have their feelings changed to admiration by visiting its romantic scenery, sailing upon its noble rivers, looking out upon its "merry-meeting bays," and in being acquainted its "merry-meeting bays," and in being acquainted with the refined and literary and generous popula-

with the refined and interary and generous popula-tion of its larger towns.

The churches in Massachusetts are under obliga-tions to Prof. Pond for his various labors while in this state, which they have not been backward to ac-knowledge, and which they now have an opportunithey so reaso and shear hey how have an opportunity of expressing by their liberality. Let us, therefore, gladde art and the hearts of our brethren who are also and laborers, by doing all which they so reaso and expect of our churches.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The ground assumed by Mr. Thacher in relation his charge, novel and fustidious.

his charge, novel and fastidious.

RECATITULATION.—Mr. Thacher has seen fit to appear before the public as the accuser of the Executive of the M. M. Society. In taking upon humself the responsibility of charging individuals who are acting in the capacity of almoners of the churches in sending the gospel to the poor and destitute, with perversion of the funds committed to their trust, there is something in his conduct exceedingly glaring. From the first, he assumes the character of an accuser and takes the position of an enemy. He has no examination into facts or circumstances to make; no previous correspondence in the way of He has no examination into facts or circumstances to make; no previous correspondence in the way of friendly intimation, to offer; but his first appearance against the Society is without hesitation or introduction, to exhibit astounding charges. First, they have voted money to a church abundantly able to support the gospel. Secondly, That is a masonic church, which has violated its discipline and compalled its paster and a large portion of its means. some entiren, which has voluted its discipline and compelled its pastor and a large portion of its members to secode. And thirdly,—the M. M. Society is perverting its funds, to the support of "the harlot Freemasonry." No stranger, unacquainted with the facts, could look at these charges without drawing the stranger which we have the first order. ing the conclusion, either that they are false and ma licious, or that the Executive Committee had gon licious, or that the Executive Committee had gone out of their way to appropriate the public funds for the purpose of enabling the church in North Wrentham to support masonry and to oppress its conscientious members. In view of charges thus affecting individual character and the general cause of benevolence, it might have been anticipated that Mr. Thacher would have felt obligated by regard for his own character for veracity, as well as from respect to the high standing and personal rights of the individuals implicated, to come forward, on the first demand, with full and specific proofs of his aftegations. But in this Mr. Thacher differs from common men. It is only in preferring charges, that he mon men. It is only in preferring charges, that his full and explicit; in respect to their proof, he hathus far maintained an inexorable silence. Hi reasons for this silence are some of them novel an fastidious; I would therefore, beg the reader's pa tience, while I attempt to exhibit some of the mor elaring.

His reasons for refusing to answer the Secretary' letter considered.

letter considered.

On the first appearance of his charges in the "Telegraph," a private and friendly letter was addressed to Mr. T. by the Secretary, requesting information on several points involved in the general charges, and assuring him, that on furnishing satisfactory evidence of misapplication of the funds, the Committee would either reconsider their vote or become personally responsible for the payment of the appropriation. And how did Mr. Thacher dispose of this letter? Why he tells us, that it was written very much in the catechetical style; so much so that he could not determine, "whether or no it became us to answer;" he further intimates, that he did not deem the Committee sufficiently anti-masonic, to be intrusted with his proofs—and therefore he concluded, at once to maintain his dignity and to preserve his proofs, by remaining silent. Truly, Mr. Thacher is a man of uncommon dignity! Truly, Mr. Thacher is a man of us He can gravely charge individuals, acting in station of high responsibility, with perversion of their trus he can attempt to sow the seeds of discord amor brethren; he can use means tending to dry up the streams of benevolence; and when called to exhibit proof of his allegations, he can gravely determine that neither are the injured qualified to estimate the value of his proofs, nor does it comport with his dignity to submithinself to answer their interrogatories!!! It seems then, that while it is granted to the worm, when trodden upon, to turn; this privilege cannot he enjoyed by those who come in contact with Mr. be enjoyed by those who come in contact with Mr. Thacher, although more righteous and better than himself, without depriving them of rights every-where granted, except in the tribunals of the Inqui-sition, to the meanest malefactor. Whatever Mr. Thacher may think of it, the accused have a right to demand proof, and either he must reader it, or stand chargeable with the guilt of wilful and base calumny. But, to proceed with our narration, we shall next notice,

tion in Mr. Thacher's treatment of the published statement

After waiting nearly two months, for an answer from Mr. T. to the letter of the Secretary, the Sub-Committee published in the Recorder of March Sub-Committee published in the Recorder of March 20, a brief statement of facts, tending to exonerate the Society from his charges. In that statement, they show, that they had been guided in their appropriation to the church in North Wrentham, by the same standing rules by which they are guided in all their appropriations; they state that none of the Committee have had any connection or sympathy with the principles or proceedings of Freemasons; and that the question had never yet been agitated, in the Committee, whether a church applying for aid, was a masonic or an anti-masonic church. To in the Committee, whether a church applying for aid, was a masonic or an anti-masonic church. To this statement Mr. T. replies in the "Telegraph" of March 27. He very gravely calls upon the Executive Committee, "to answer to the satisfaction of a judicious public," for their neglect to agitate the of a judicious public," for their neglect to agitate the subject of masonry; and tells them that they are "so much the more in fault." But thus far not one word has been elicited from Mr. Thacher, in support of his own charges. Still we have not a particle of evidence, tending to show that the church in the North of Wrentham is abundantly able to support the gospel, without foreign aid; not a particle of evidence to show that it is a masonic church, or that the Missionary Society has perverted one cent of its funds. The original charges brought against the Society appear by this communication to have changed their character; now the crime of the Committee is, that in granting aid to feeble churches they do not make inquest after masonry.

Were it the question at issue, whether the Committee ought to make masonry a condition in granting aid to feeble churches, it would be easy to shew, that as masonry exists in the churches the whole

ing aid to feeble churches, it would be easy to shew, that as masonry exists in the churches the whole subject belongs to the churches, themselves; and that the Missionary Society could not interfere with it, without adopting a course in reference to that subject, different from that by which they have been guided, in reference to Unitarianism, to intern-

In the Recorder of the 3d inst. Mr. Thacher's charges are taken up and separately examined; and a narrative view of the standing of the North Church in Wrentham is given, for the propose of Church in Wrentham is given, for the prose of making the public acquainted with the heis on which his charges are founded. In the "Telegraph," of the 10th and again of the 17th, Mr. Thacher has noticed that communication. He says that he is prepared to prove, that it contains palpable falsehood, as to matter of fact, which he shall consider it his duty to expose. As this has not yet been attempted, we shall here rest the matter for the present. Before however closing this communication, we would remark upon Mr. Thacher's notice of the introduction to our defence, in the Recorder of the 3d. He calls that communication "An nication, we would remark upon Mr. Thacher tice of the introduction to our defence, in the R der of the 3d. He calls that communication anonymous letter, apparently intended to crin

interests of individuals whom ne has government of many to drag into a newspaper defence of personal character, he can surely on principles of reciprocity make no objection to anonymous correspondence.

Again, as to our apparent intention to ciriminate Mr. Thacher, of which he complains, we would

remark, that we have had no intention about it.
Mr. Thacher has compelled us either to submit to
the imputations of his charges, or to make our own
defence; and rather than submit, we have claimed
the privilege of telling our own story. He may be the privilege of telling our own story. He nassured, that we do not voluntarily enter upor controversy; that we have nothing to gain and that there is nothing pleasant in it. We and that there is nothing pleasant in it. We submit to it, as we should to any other self-denying duty, and shall endeavor to do our duty. Mr. Thacher is one of the last men with whom we should wish to alway a soldiers.

is one of the last men with whom we should wish to play at soldiers.

3. Mr. Thacher complains, that the communication in the Recorder, of the 3d inst. "is headed with a sneer." If by a sneer, he means, that it is the indignant expression of injured innocence and of deep sensibility to the arrogant injustice of his own assumptions of power, we grant it freely. Let Mr. Thacher look back to the course which he has pursued in relation to the M. M. Society, and it seems as if even he himself must admit—that no man who has the least particle of self-respect or the feeling of a man, could submit to such treatment, without the louthing of an indignant spirit. And if without the loathing of an indignant spirit. And if Mr. Thacher will allow himself the trouble of self-examination, he will find here the cause of all his difficulties. In his treatment of the Executive Comdifficulties. In his treatment of the Executive Committee, there is the same disposition to act as accuser, judge and executioner, which he has every where else exhibited. We need not go to North Wrentham to find the cause of difficulty. We have it before us. The feelings of our nature must change, we must lose all self-respect, and all sense of individual rights, before we can submit to be charged with crimes and to be refused proofs, and then have our accuser take the place of our judge and proceed to try us, not upon the original indictment but upon charges growing out of our own defence, and those entirely foreign to the question at issue.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Wednesday, April 24, 1833.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

We publish to day another communication in faor of the Bangor Theological Seminary. The claims of that institution on the Christian public and especially on the friends of religion and learning in thed to a place in all the newspapers, as he see this city, have been sufficiently explained. Profes- to think. sor Pond seemed to us to make out a perfectly clear case. Nothing can be more evident than that the Seminary ought to be sustained and its means of usefulness greatly increased; that the sum of \$30,000 is far from being too ample must also be evident even on a slight consideration of what such an institution ought to be and of the present limited resources of that at Bangor; and as to our friends in Maine, we confess that the readiness with which they have pledged themselves for two-thirds of that sum has surprised us, and is an additional proof

that they deserve and will turn to good account any aid that we may give them. We understand that Professor Pond, according an intimation in the Recorder of the 10th inst, is in town: and with another agent of the Seminary. is expected to attend a meeting of gentlemen at the Park-street Vestry tomorrow evening, when some further statements will be made, and those who may be convinced will have an opportunity to act. The direction given by the Apostle was that those to whom he wrote should be ready to give as God had prospered them. Ought not this then to be a year of rge contributions among business men in Boston We hope the meeting will be fully attended, and that such measures will be taken as to relieve Professor Poud and his associate, as soon as possible; from the business of thus 'serving tables,' that they may resume their more appropriate labors with light hearts and new courage.

It should be remembered that to give such institu tions the means of a bare existence only, is most wretched economy; it is turning to but poor account the talents entrusted to us. The question is not whether we will give \$10,000 to the Seminary at Bangor, for the good which such a sum might be expected to produce independently; but whether we will increase, as we might by giving that sum, the efficiency of the means of good now centered there; whether the considerable funds already devoted to the object shall be comparatively unproductive f moral results, for want of a few thousands more;whether the Professors shall work at disadvantage and half waste their strength-their intellectual power, their learning, their piety-for want of books, or by the distracting cares of watching over an ill-supported Seminary;-whether the young shall not be furnished with all the accommodations and facilities that are necessary to fit them for the highest degree of usefulness in active life? All the funds and minds and hearts now there,-all the interest felt in that Seminary by the people of Maine,all its advantages for exerting a powerful and salutary influence, are to be regarded as talents, entrusted to the Christian public, to be turned to the best possible account for Maine, for our country, and for the world. Those who understand the circumstances, say that this, 'our Lord's money,' may be made much more productive for the Owner, by proposed measure? Shall we refuse to engage in it?

REASON AND UNDERSTANDING. The German distinction between Reason and

Understanding can never become familiar to Anglo-Americans. We can never be so 'transcendantal' as to believe in an infallible reason. Presbuterian.

An infallible reason in man, we suppose, is what the Presbyterian thinks Anglo-Americans can never their hearts! I feel that one half-hour believe in. That the Supreme Reason is infallible week to men who have so little time no one doubts. Has the Editor of the Presbyterian any doubt of the correctness of his conclusions in cable amount of labor to bestow for the mathematical reasoning? Is he not absolutely cer- their, souls. Take into view also, tain respecting them? Is he not conscious of pos- them are ignorant of the elements sessing a power that declares infallibly the truth of and many mistaken upon them, and all the propositions in Euclid's Elements? What does greatly to vicious examples and vicio he call that power? Is it not evidently something very different from that by which he lays plans, forms opinions, and discusses questions of expedi-

The material universe is constructed mathematically. The mathematician may sit down in his in your prayers to Almighty God. study, and after carrying his demonstrations there to any extent, go abroad, and find the very truths to which he has arrived, constituting the laws of light, make the request more urgent, since and motion, and organization, everywhere. His reason, acting alone and on materials supplied by self, arrives infallibly at the knowledge of laws which, on examination, he finds to govern all matter. The human reason coincides with the Divine. Lord's. Among the great convers The former possesses itself infallibly of the absolute truth—the eternal and immutable ideas of the latter

This is the ease with respect to the material world while she sends out such specimens so evidently have we a 'spork of the Divinity' They are your hands, which you sto within, to enlighten us in regard to what, with all its glories and wonders, shall perish with the using. Is it supposeable that the Being who has given us the power of absolute certainty in this department, has left us to unavoidable doubt and hesitation in the inconceivably more important one of morals and religion? Would not a superior being who had nd in man the power of discovering, indepen-

point deserves to be inquired into. It seems to us

AMBRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

A writer in the Christian Mirror requests us to copy his communications relating to the American Colonization Society. He says that he has adopted no definite plan in regard to them,' and his expectations respecting their extent and tenor seem to be quite indefinite. He is also so ignorant, or so careless, as to say: " Until recently, the eyes of all good men have been turned towards the American Colonization Society, as affording the best, and in deed the only means [the Italics are his own] of benefitting the African race within our borders." And of his own views and feelings until recently he says: When I have given my mite to all that Society, I have thought and felt that I had nothing more to do, because the Colonization Society was doing all that could be done. And thus I have folded my hands to sleep, while more than two millions of my countrymen, with groans and tears, were crying to heaven for relief,"

Truly, it was time for him to " come to a stand." We only wonder by what magic it was possible for him to keep himself thus ignorant and indifferent so long. We cannot give him any better advice that to study the subject a little, and fix deliberately his own mind what he has to say, and especially make himself better acquainted with what the frier of Colonization think and do and expect, before he condemns us severely for not complying with his request. Instead of being now in advance of his for mer associates in promoting Colonization, he has been hitherto lagging far behind them; and now the something has led him to think, it does not seem to occur to his mind that the fault may have been hi as an individual. We assure him that his account of the views, till lately, of 'all good men,' is wide of the truth; and that, so far as we have been able to learn, there are very few contributers to the fund of the Colonization Society so ignorant and indifferent as he represents himself to have been. That he has just been startled from a dream is no proof that every body else is dreaming; and that, while waking certain thoughts and queries pass through his br is no good reason for supposing these half-form suggestions so important and true, and so well eati

LETTER FROM CHINA.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Edwin Stevens, stationed at Canton under the patronage of the American Seaman's Friend Society, to the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, Pastor of the Mar. ner's Church in this city. It is dated at Canton, Nov. 30. 1832:

You will learn from other sources the events our passage. The presence of the Lord was n manifested as we had hoped, but I believe seed sown will spring up and bear fruit to praise and glory of him who alone giveth the crease. Some of them of whom I had hope, forgotten God and themselves, and I have seen since intoxicated and heard their profabity, by ers seem still firm in their resoluti it reach the heart it will do well. Through the care of my God, my present situation is more able and favorable than I had reason to expe quiet home, some kind friends, and work end do are all provided on my account. We have public service at Whampon four Sabbaths: th dience has been hitherto from 70 to 100. culty has arisen hitherto from the want of ships preach in; several baving invited me of their ov ord, and others readily granting the reque is well understood hewever that several dislike to see the "Bethel flag" at their mas There are above 20 American vessels now with many hundreds of seamen in all. Fro English comp. ships, few or none come. have their service read in nearly all of them. English country ships (from Calcutta and Indian coast) have usually or always crews.

There is much less disorder and much in et in Whampon of late, than a few years am informed by many masters. This is chi tributed to the prevalence of "Total Absti from ardent spirits on board. A little while but one American ship in port, it is said, gas its at all to the crew. One or two more has come in however. Almost all the frequent bances among sailors here, arise from the den use of the native spirit " Samshu. taking a walk lately on French island (ad Whampon) we pr tea and cakes. As we were resting and refr ourselves, some of our sailors came in significant was mortifying to see how suddenly and so the Chinese withdrew all their refreshments approach of these men, shewing that their as ence of Christian sailors' deportment, had not them confidence in them. After the service of each day, I have di

to them tracts in large numbers, and some Two sailors to whom I gave Bibles, tolthey neither had any themselves, nor v in the forecastles of the ships to which t ed. One of these ships is from Boston. vet been able to form any class for stud ble, as I had hoped, and as I still hope shape or other. Sailors read the Bible and when they do read, they have not thinking, comparing and question to read intelligently and profitably, estingly. The Lord have compassion and cause them to desire his word, an to reflect and read, is to human view,

on them? We keep our eye on "our Mou and hope to hold the next at Whampoa. than ever to feel that we here need a

who but must pray that God would be

The difficulties of the station, a ities of a minister, all new, and all co our blessed Lord is here in a m one unused to serve in our Lord's hous

But the kingdom, the power to est dom, and the glory of its establishmen it is said the "ships of Tarshish" the world will hardly be converted pick up in the various parts of the w you desire. Let not these "hands be blood," lest God reject our prayers for though they be made long.

Lottenies.-Newspapers abroad abolition of lotteries in Massachusett currence. There has been no lottery

law in the state f ly enacted is to s destructive legisle BIBLICAL' REPO

April 2

tains an article of respecting Faith with an Appendix son, Abbot Reside ver; Christianity fectability of our marks, by the Re Sketches of Idu from the travels an Historical Inc article on the mod The last occupies

MRS. HEMANS. good service by p the Poems of M become volumin The selection little volumes by

WESTERN FEM the Cincinnati p about to open a so on the plan of that much success at

PROGRES Our country rea tacles which the towns. Indeed the practised in a the few days the ner furrished several illu thought it worth the The first b by th Day visited a gamb

"This Gymnasibuilding, beheld fro cept that a grog she it stands on piles went through a doc a flight of stairs, bowling alleys, in a ly engaged. At the table, covered with table, covered with to pass it, when a scratch, stepped up house." Among we enemy to an occasione. The room—

one. The room— paragraph.

The infernal resick stomachs, gishundred persons and reprobates of of the aristocracy of who, from their gar gentlemen. The of the aristocracy of who, from their gar gentlemen. The villains. To the spoken, not one of husband, whose witcompany; there the for the bread he wagain. There store good man, suppose moment edifying is boys from ten to a pear that they were prison and to die or. In the middle of sare of boards, abo which was strewed

which was strewed tocks. Here two Round the south entea chests, in each neighbors. As man walls of the buildi blackguard, singing faction of his audi bloated wretch, vis the intervals of his praise of temperan-every side, and a fer On entering we was

ther with steel ar

legs, probably becau blood fast enough for feathers flew and th colored cock drove is colored cock drove is versary, who fell do a gaming table, whi with a sensation of it. The play was is was a wheel, resem-ed and marked with compartments round run round its periph lost or won. On en parallelogram divide the players placed the bird turned the whe it—The marker had gold eighteen inches

kept the table. We he
honest men.
A boy about fourte
piece and lost it. He
despair. Then team
tearing his hair and tearing his hair and my poor smother! wish my boss had n incident was a mine laugh shook the bu. But now Cooling of bottle swagger, to be gaffed. He a brawn y frishman my saw!" A dent lains proceeded to biped, spurs close a nud the operator p raw stumps. When hike manner, C. excited them to pe sufficiently furious, commenced.

sufficiently furious, commenced,
One of the birds eral times drove the this did not abate a rod thrust his apur and they both fell odisunited and set to The black could brain quelled his ce sure. Coolidge to wiped away the blangain into the pit. The poor bird had second stroke in the Thus the aport and so it is carried and so it is carried and so it is carried and morning. We have and so it is carried inorning. We have marshall, who sha dence, and by this tody.—He has also what we have rela-

Some of the we lishment, and a were charged and George Coolid also for using unlast that he had a law was acquitted on he was found gui John Brown, 1 bridge, known charged with cells without license.

without license, and to pay a fine and of to pay a fine and occomplaint against.

was charged with maxim fot the part for the parposes of set testified that on all several trials at persons playing a present, enjoying t dered to find bail is at the Municipal C.

Are such all the cern his dutu? how that the

ON SOCIETY. irror requests us to ng to the American them,' and his exnt and tenor see so ignorant, or so rds the Americar the best, and inil recently he says: ahl that Society, ning more to d folded my hands to ns of my country-

come to a stand. nt and indifferent etter advice tha and especially t complying with his them; and now that im that his account tributers to the fund fream is no proof the ing these half-form

following extract of vens, stationed at Can f. Paster of the Mar

the Lord was not but I believe some d bear fruit to the and I have seen the heir profabity, but of ell. Through the goo ecount. We have n the want of ship r that several n

rs. This is chief A little while port, it is said, gave sp from the natives a cu ere resting and refres w suddenly and see all their refreshments on , shewing that their ex

(from Calcutta and

each day, I have dist numbers, and some Bile m I gave Bibles, told me selves, nor was the he ships to which they b ips is from Boston. That any class for studying the and as I still hope to do in a id, they have not the b and questioning, have compassion upon esire his word, and lay it that one half-hour's ser we so little time and inch is to human view, a very to bestow for the sales to view also, that the elements of the upon them, and all aree uples and vicious hali

on "our Monthly Conext at Whampos. Ibeg we here need a rem nighty God. the station, and the respe new, and all coming & ore urgent, since the

in our Lord's house, the power to establish of its establishment, are great conversions to t os of Tarshish" are fint. ly be converted to Chris such specimens of Chr ous parts of the world the these " hands be police et our prayers for long

wapapers abroad spek in Massachusetts as a m

law in the state for many years. The sale of tickets! has also been illegal. The design of the law recenty enacted is to secure us more perfectly against the destructive legislation of our neighbors.

BIBLICAL' REPOSITORY .- The April number con tains an article on the doctrines of Paul and James respecting Faith and Works, translated from Knapp, with an Appendix from Neander, by W. Thompson, Abbot Resident, Theological Seminary, Ande ver; Christianity considered in relation to the per-fectability of our moral being, translated from the · Archives du Christianisme," with additional remarks, by the Rev. J. Wheeler, of Windsor, Vt.; Sketches of Idumea and its present inhabitants. from the travels of Burckhardt and Leigh, with an Historical Introduction, by the Editor; and an article on the mode of Baptism by Professor Stuart. The last occupies about half the number.

MRS. HEMANS.-Some one has done the public good service by preparing a judicious selection from the Poems of Mrs. Hemans, which have already become voluminous, and are of very unequal mer-The selection is published in two very neat little volumes by Perkins & Marvin.

WESTERN FEMALE INSTITUTE.—It appears from about to open a school for young ladies in that city on the plan of that lately conducted by them with so much success at Hartford,

PROGRESS OF "REFINEMENT."

Our country readers may not all be aware of the obstucles which the Truth meets with in cities and large towns. Indeed there are a great many of the good citizens of Boston, who know but little of the iniquity that is

overy side, and a few fasticasifs were exchanged.

On entering we went straight to the cock-pit, where a slate-colored and a red bird were striving to kill each other with steel spurs, which had been affixed to their legs, probably because the natural weapons could not draw blood fast enough for the taste of the spectators. The feathers flew and the gore streamed. Presently the slate-colored cock drove his gast through the brain of his adversary, who fell dead on the spot. We turned away to a gaming table, which stood in another part of the room with a sensation of relief.

The play was Roulette. In the centre of the table was a wheel, resembling wheels of fortune, gaudily paint-

The play was Roslette. In the centre of the table was a wheel, resembling wheels of fortune, gaudily painted and marked with hieroglyphics. There were little compartments round its edge—an ivory ball was made to run round its periphery, and as it stopped the gamester lost or won. On each side of the wheel was painted a parallelogram divided into squares, with figures on which the players placed their stakes. One ill looking gallowsbird turned the wheel, and another marked the phases of it—The marker had under his hand a pile of silver and gold eighteen inches high, which had been won. We observed that the bank gained five times out of six. The management of the table was heathen Greek to us; nevertheless, we put down and lost to the amount of seventy-five cents. We did this that we might the better be able to swear to the facts, and identify the two secondrels who kapt the table. We have seen them since on change among honest men.

The black could now hardly stand. A thurst in the brain quelled his courage, and ha hopped over the enclosure. Coolidge took him up, smoothed his feathers, wiped away the blood that blinded his eyes, and put him again into the pit. Oh! it was creel, savage, bloody. The poor bird had not, however, much more to suffer. A second stroke in the brain laid him asleep forever.

Thus the port continued till four the next morning, and so it is carried on every Saturday night and Sunday morning. We have lodged a complaint with the city marshall, who shall be heartily welcome to our evidence, and by this time the offenders are probably in custody.—He has also the names of other eye-witnesses of what we have relaked.

Some of the wretches were accordingly broaght before

Some of the wretches were accordingly brought before the Police Court, where two—the keeper of the establishment, and a prominent actor in the above scenes— were charged and sentenced as follows:

were charged and sentenced as follows:

George Coolidge, was tried on a complaint of the City Marshal for being a vagabond and idle person, and also for saing unlawfal games and plays. Coolidge proved that he had a lawful occupation, which he followed, and was acquitted on the first charge. On the second charge he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to \$15.03, which was paid.

John Breum, the keeper of the building on Cragie's bridge, known by the name of the Gymmassium, was charged with selling spirituous liquor on the 4th inst. without license, and was convic'ed. His westence was, to pay a fine and costs, amounting to \$23.41. And the complaint against Brown was then examined, wherein he was clearged with suffering persons to resert to the Gymnasium fot the purpose of playing at unlawful games and for the purpose of gain. On this complaint, the witnesses testified that on the 4th inst. Fast Day, they witnessed several trials at cook-fighting, and also a number of persons playing at roulette—that men and boys were present, enjoying the sport, and botting. Brown was fordered to find bail in \$100 to take his trial for the effence at the Municipal Coart. He was compnited in both cases.

ters ought to inflict for the practice of abominations like !

since, Mr. Cartis of Cambridgeport, was found dead in his room at Jones' Hotel in Providence,—supposed to have hanged himself. He left a wife and seven children. The Atlas gives the following account of the circumstances

Atlas gives the following account of the circumstances which led to his death:

About eight weeks ago, Mr. Curtis called at the office of a friend in this city and fully disclosed his situation and the causes which led to it. He informed him that on the first day of November last, he was worth a little more than five thousand dollars, and that before the middle of February, or about that time, he was insolvent in about the same sam. The whole of this amount, viz: \$10,-000, he had lost within that period, by gambling. He stated that he had been invited by two persons from a Boston to play at a game of "props" at Brighton, and that they won a considerable sum from him: they invited him to try his lack again and he continued to meet them in Brighton and in this city until he was stripped of over ten thousand dollars. The two hell-hounds alluded to, won over \$14,000 from different persons in about six weeks. One of these demons of darkness was at Providence when the wretched man hung himself, having fled from Boston because he was fearful of being apprehended.

The whole story is not yet told. This infatuated Curtis stood not a solitary chance of success with the gamesters. Their gambling apparatus was so prepared that he must loose.

tis was probably murdered. The Atlas states that he borrowed \$125 of a friend before he left Boston, and that he was induced to go to Providence by a letter which he received from one of his robbers, assuring him that, if he would go, he would be able to recover his money. The same paper mentions the case of a young mechanic of this who was robbed by gamblers at Brighton of \$1125; and another, of a New York gentleman who was decoyed into the company of gamblers in Court street by false rep-

resentations. Indeed there are a great many of the good citic zeros of Boston, who know but little of the iniquity that is practised in a thousand forms, around them. Within a few days the newspapers here and in New York have farrished several illustrations of city vices, which we have thought it worth the while to lay before our readers to guther.

The first is by the Editor of the Galaxy, who on Fast Day visited a gambling establishment on Cragio's bridge called "the Gymansium." He says:

"This Gymansium is kept by a Mr. John Brown. The building, behold from the outside, Teembles a barn, except that a grog shop is kept on the lower floor, and that it stands on piles sunk in the river. We entered, and went through a door in the back part of the shop and up a light of stoins. The upper stories were active table, covered with decenters and glasses. We were about to pass it, when a fellow, whose very looks made us scratch, stepped up, pointed to the table, and we are non-many to an occasional glass of whiskey; so we drank one. The room—but its description descree a separate house." Among wolves you must howly, and we are no enemy to an occasional glass of whiskey; so we drank one. The room—but is description descree a separate house." Among wolves you must howly, and we are no enemy to an occasional glass of whiskey; so we drank one. The room—but is description descree a separate house." How the parties were active table, and the promoned of the house." How the parties were active the base." Among wolves you must howly, and we are no enemy to an occasional glass of whiskey; so we drank one. The room—but is description descree as separate house." How the parties were active to be a separate to be a separate to be a second to be a seco

following elegant and dignified style:

We understand that about 2 o'clock yesterday, Col. Webb, of the Courier, and Mr. Leggett, of the Post, met in Wall street, and had a real fight. Both lost blood ere they were separated.

It seems that Mr. Webb, in his paper, charged Mr. Leggett with falsebood. This charge Mr. Leggett with falsebood. This charge Mr. Leggett was aid to have noticed by a challenge. The Col. could give the lie, but was not barbarian enough to fight, and therefore Mr. Leggett must lay in wait for him, attack him in the street, create a riot and a mob, give and receive a braising, and then be pushed, or pulled, or kicked away from his antagonist, as fighting cocks or dogs are separated by the bystanders.

Such are some of the published facts illustrative of the state of morals in the two cities. Our article is long enough.

and we leave the reader to his own reflections-hoping that he will think of the subject and of his duties in relation to it, as a Christian, a patriot, and a member of a community in which bad influences extend themselves with amazing rapidity and power.

The friends of Education in Pennsylvania seem unfor The friends of Education in Pennsylvania seem unfor-tunately to be putting their trust in a school fund. The Constitution of the State requires that provision shall be would be prepared on Tuesday, the 23d of April, to state would be prepared on Tuesday, the 23d of April, to state that give the common council to grant grocers to sell spirituous nest men. A boy about fourteen years old staked his last fourpenny Constitution of the State requires that provision shall be

honest men.

A boy about fourteen years old staked his last fourpenny piece and lost it. He strod for a moment the image of despair. Then tears gushed from his eyes. He went out tearing his hair and exclaiming, "O my poor father! O my poor snother! What will become of me? O how I wish my boss had not sent me after that money." This incident was a mine of mirth to the gamesters—a horse laugh shook the building.

But now Coolidge with a stentorian voice and a kind of bottle swagger, proclaimed that two more cocks were to be gaffed. He took a cock out of a bag, and called to a brawn y Irishman who stood at hand, "Henry, give me my saw!" A dentist's saw was produced, and the villains proceeded to our inexpressible horror to saw off the biped, spurs close to his legs. The blood streamed down and the operator proceeded to fasten the gaffs upon the raw stamps. When a second cock had been accourted in the like manner, Coolidge and Henry held them up and excited them to peak at each other. When they were sufficiently furious, they were set down, and the set-to commenced.

One of the birds was red, the other black. They several times drove the gaffs into each other's bodies, but this did not abate their ardor. Bets ran high.—At last the red thrust his spur through the black cock's knee joint, and they both fell entangled together. They were raised, disunited and set to fighting again.

The black could now hardly stand. A thurst in the brain quelled his courage, and he hopped over the enclosure. Coolidge took him up, smoothed his feathers, wiped away the blood that blinded his eyes, and put him again into the pit. Oh! it was creel, savage, bloody. place at the disposal of the Legislature, for the purpose of free schools, from and after the year 1840, from this source alone, a sum not less than four hundred thousand dollars per annum, with the probable increase of revenue equal to the increased demand consequent upon the in-crease of population.

> "My Progress through Error" came to hand too late for to-day's paper. H. C. W. next week. "Anti-Novice" and some other papers are received.

> March 27, Rev. Lucius Field, was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Tyringham, recently us der the charge of Rev. Jos. W. Dow, decessed. Hermon by Rev Dr. Hyde, of Lee. [Comm.

The Suffork Conference of Churches will hold its semi-annual meeting on Wednesday the first of May, in the meeting-house of the Rev. Lyman Gilbert, in the west parish of Newton. The meeting of the Pastors and Delegates will be in the Vestry of the house, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the public services of the afternoon will commence precisely at half past 2 o'clock.

MARRACHURETTS SOCIETY FOR PRONOTING CHRISTIAN KNOW-LEDGE.—The Directors are hereby notified that their stated meet-ing will be held on Wednesday, the lat of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Samuel H. Walley, Eq. Beacon arrest. A punctual attendance is desired. Groner Robers, Cierk.

The semi-anumi meeting of the Religious Charitable Society of Middleses North and Vicinity, will be holden at the Meetinghouse of the Rev. E. W. Goodman in Dunatable, on Wednesday, the 5th of May. Services to Commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Shirity, April 23, 1889.

To Publishers of Books and Periodicals in the East-The Trustees of Auron Coat. Rose, recently incorporated, re-spectfully represent; that while they are everting themselves, to the full extent of their ability, in rearing up a Seminary which may extend the influences of Literature and of Christian Morals.

among the population of this part of our country, they are under the necessity of appealing to Philasthropists for assistance. This is, therefore, to request that you would furnish this College, gratuitously, with a copy of your respective publications.

Hence Looms, Corresponding Secretary.

Alton, Himois, April, 1853.

N. B. Periodicals may be directed "Hubbel Loomis, Alton, Himois;" and Books may be left at James Loring's Bookstore, 132 Washington street, or at Manning & Avis's Store, No. 1, Fancial Hall Burbling, Boston.

Tr Editors of periodical journals, friendly to the cause of Education, are requested to insert this circular.

Foreign.

London dates are to March 24.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Thomas Leonard, a Reman Catholic gentleman of property, was murdered on the 5th of March, near New Ross in the county of Waterford. He had lately distrain-

property, was murdered on the 8th of March, near New Ross in the county of Waterford. He had lately distrained one of his tenants for rent, and was attacked by a party of Whitefeet on his road home from Waterford to Ross. The raffians stoned him to death, cut off his ears, and then placed the body in his gig, which are left standing in the road.

Some estimate of the disturbed condition of Ireland, may be formed from the following statement made by Baron Foster, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the county of Kitkenny.

He found the county, he said, in a worse state every time he visited it, and read a detailed report, drawn by the Chief of Police, of outrages committed since the last assizes, a period of only seven months; by which it appeared that the number of offences ascertained within that period was 928: of this number, the larcenies amounted to but 3; receiving stolen goods, 3; eastle stealing, 3; embezzlement, 1; uttoring hisse coin, 1; and rape, 1. While, on the other hand, the murders amounted to 7; the attempts at assassination, 144; aggravated nessults, 144; robberies, 378; burnings, 30; illegal notices, 181; malicious injuries to property, 83; taking of arms, 75; and administering unlawful oaths, 60. Thus, 920 crimes connected with Whitefeotism had been committed, while only 8 bore the character of ordinary offences.

At a late trial a witness admitted that he had often been present when Whitefeet were sworn in, and stated that the following was the oath administered:

1. I hereby swear to keep counsel of all this united business or ribandism.

2. I hereby swear to suffer the right arm to be cut from

On the 19th of March, Mr. Buxton, in the House of commons, having previously given notice that he should that day bring forward his intended motion on the subject of West India Slavery, was called upon by the Speaker,

when,

Lord Althorp said he had to request his Honorable friend
not to bring forward the motion of which he had given
notice, respecting colonial slavery, at the present moment.
As ministers had intimated their intention of preparing
some measure on this subject, he thought that the Hon.
member could not do any thing more advantageous to the
question itself than to postpone his motion until he heard
what were the plans His Majesty's ministers had in contemplation.

was ien ...

Mr. F. Buxton said that no gentleman was more conscious than himself that it would be far better that this great question should be taken up by government than by an individual member of that house, and he was ready on the present moment to postpone his motion upon two constitutions,—1st, that ministers would be prepared with a plan for the entire and immediate extinction of slavery; and 2d, that they would name the day that they would introduce the plan to the house. It was indisponsable that the question should be settled in another place in a far more disastrous way. Therefore, however obstinate he might house, or it would be settled in another place in a far more fast of the merchants, and however painful it might be for him to resist and him to the paint of the course taken by the Nantucket masters volutered their services to transport the poison of fire the resistance. that they would name the day that they would introduce the plan to the house. It was indispensable that the question should be settled in the present session and by that house, or it would be settled in another place in a far more disastrous way. Therefore, however obstinate he might appear, and however painful it might be for him to resist the requests, both public and private, which had been made to postpone the question, he fult compelled to proceed at once with the motion, unless government fixed a day on which they would be prepared to explain their plans with respect to colonial slavery.

Lord Althorp said it was impossible for him to comply with one of the conditions mentioned by the floo. Member; but with respect to the other—that government should fix a day on which they would bring forward their question—he certainly had no objection to state that government

would be prepared on Tuesday, the 23d of April, to state the views they took on the subject. Of course he could not at the present time state what the plans were which His Majesty's government had in contemplation.

Mr. F. Buxton said, that in reference to the words "entire and immediate extinction of slavery," used by him, the perhaps had expressed himself rather unguardedly, because one of the great objects he had in view was the safe and satisfactory settlement of the question. (Hear, hear.) With the promise given by the noble lord he was perfectly content, and should therefore withdraw his inotion.

BEAUTIES OF THE LICENSE LAWS.—We recommend those who wish to see an illustration of the practical value of our license laws to walk down into Irond.

ble to relate, only one out of the whole persons perished in the ether two boats, which foundered the same evening near Cable Island—and our information goes so far as to assure us, that fifty-two souls perished altogether.

[Cork Constitution.

GREECE.—King Otho arrived at Napoli on the 6th of February. On the following day he published a proclamation, in which he professes a multitude of good intentions, and wishes for the future prosperity and welfare of his adopted country. He recommends that all internal dissentions should cease, and promises to use his utmost efforts that all cause for their continuance should be reineved. He also engages to protect the religion of the Greeks.

In communicating this intelligence, the Paris correspondent of the London Times remarks.

et It seems to be the opinion of most people in the east who have been close and attentive observers of passing "It seems to be the opinion of mest people in the east who have been close and attentive observers of passing events in Greece since the breaking out of the revolution against the Turks, that King Otho's reign will not be a very long one. Some give him three years, others only one, but a great number predict that the Greeks will have ten to get rid of him when he has spent all his money, and has no longer the means to maintain a corps of foreign troops for his own defence, and to compel the people to continue to acknowledge him as their king."

CHOLERA.—From a report on the Cholera, lately published by order of the French Chamber of Deputies, it appears that the total number of persons attacked by the epidemic in France, it estimated at 230,000; of whom 95.

ment of the Seine.

An official statement of the ravages of the choiera.

Holland, has been published, from which it appears it the disease affected 232 cities, towns, &c. the populion of which is 1,072,186 souls, and the total number cases was 13,880, the number of deaths 6,614, recovery 7,264.

Domestic.

BURNING OF THE TREASURY OFFICE.—The Committee appointed to investigate the ctreumstances attending this disaster, have prepared a report, which is published in the Washington Globe. It consists of the order of the President instituting the inquiry, the reports of the heads of departments, stating the several facts which have been ascertained, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and letters from several individuals connected with that department, giving all the information in their possession. Several days were occupied in the investigation, and more than filly witnesses were examined, but without shedding any new light upon the subject. The conclusion to which the Committee arrived relative to the most important point of anguiry, is this: that they have endeavored in vain to tace the origin of the fire, and are anable to impute it towny particular cause.—On the subject of the loss of papers they romark:

"We annot at this time, undertake to state with precision, what papers and books have been destroyed; since those which were saved have not yet been all perfectly arranged. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken measures to claim a prompt and accurate report from the heads of the Breaux on this subject. Fut we believe that very few papes have been lost that are of much importance to the government, or to individuals, and that the great mass of the meat valuable books and papers have been saved."

FIREAT CUMBERLAND, MD.—A letter from Mr. S. Charles editor of the Cumberland Civilian, received at the Pastotoffice vesterday, furnishes the following particulars of the late fire, in this once flourishing town. It is dated hell 15:

"I beten to inform you of the calamitous fire which occurrs to our town yesterday. The fire broke out about ten o'cock, P. M. and before many minutes, not less than 13or 20 booses were in a blaze. It commenced in a cabinemaker's shop in the north part of the centre of the fown and the wind being high, it soon communicated to other kildings, and was not checked in its ravages, until abou seventy five houses, comprising the very heart of her town, were in complete ruin, and more than that amber are now without homes, most of them than that amber are now without homes, most of them not savingeven more than the clothing upon their backs. I have nottime to give you a list of even the principal sufferers. Dur loss is great—but one store remaining in the town,—th three principal Hotels are burnt, and both Printing Clices. Most of the houses burnt were of brick

1. I hereby swear to keep counsel of all this united business or ribandism.

2. I hereby swear to suffer the right arm to be cut from the left, and the left from the right, and the right to be nailed to the metropolis of Armagh gool door, before ever I'll waylay or betray a brother, or go on a green cloth to swear against him.

3. I hereby swear never to have a shilling, and a brother to want sixpence, without giving it to him.

4. I hereby swear never to pity the moans or groans of dying children, but always wade knee-deep in Orange blood, and to keep down land jobbers and tithe jobbers.

5. I hereby swear never to see a brother in danger of transportation or the gallows, if I am able to make up money for him.

6. I hereby swear never to sit in company and hear a brother spoken ill of. If I am not able as fight or resist, I will walk out and tell the next brother I meet what was said, who said it, and in what company.

7. I hereby swear never to go 15 miles on foot, and 21 on horseback, when called upon by a brother upon a lawful occasion, or unlawful, for fear it might be unlawful before we could come back.

8. I hereby swear to never give the secret to bishop, priest or minister, or to any other body, only to a friar, and to never tell the man that mado me a Whitefoot and the service of the content of

S. I hereby swear to never give the secret to bishop, priest or minister, or to any other body, only to a friar, and to never tell the man that made me a Whitefoot, and to keep up to the Knight of St. Patrick.

The declaration of the above caused an extraordinary sensation in court; parts of the oath have heretofore been exhibited to the public indignation, but this is the first time that it has been exposed in a court of justice in the county of Kilkenny, as a characteristic of the Whitefoot system. Several of its clauses are well remembered as having been used as forms of swearing by the Rockites, in the north freland, where the former Orange system provoked such a reaction.

WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

On the 19th of March, Mr. Buxton, in the House of

GREAT FESHET IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER. GREAT FESHET IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.—By the Augusta ppers we perceive that a tremendous freshet took place in lavannah River, at Augusta. On Monday morning the water rose 32 1-2 feet above low water mark inaudating thewhole of the adjacent country—the city was surrounded by water, and all the roads, and nearly half of the common on the South side was completely overflowed. Nearly the whole of lower Hamburgh was suder water, foun the river to their second in the case. overflowed. Searly the whole of lower Hamburgh was suder water, Joan the river to the high ground in the rear. The water resewithin 0 or 7 feet of the 4-e- of the Augusta Bridge. That noble structure, we are glad to learn withstood the orrent. Two negroes were drowned, in endeavoring a cross Beaver Dam. The Savannah mail was left far bdow Augusta. The river had failen three or four feet or the evening of the 9th.

[Charleston Gaz.

mend those who wish to see an illustration of the prac-tical value of our license laws to walk down into Broad street some Sunday afternoon, and count, if they can, the DREADFUL ACCIDENT—FIFTY TWO LIVES LOST.

— Dungarean, March 19th.—By accounts received here from Youghal, a melanchly loss of lives took place on Saturday, by the upsetting of two market boats near Cable Island, which caused 25 human beings, men and women, to meet a watery grave. They were on their return home to the neighborhood of Ballycotton, having gone to Youghal that day to get gold or bank notes, which also went in the deep, leaving a number of orphans in a state of wretchedness and starvation.

We regret to learn that the casualty alluded to in The Waterford Mail.

We regret to learn that the casualty alluded to in The Waterford Mail, and the loss of lives, has not only been confirmed, so far as that sistement reached, but that the calamity has greatly exceeded the original report of it. We have been informed, that three boats were lost on the fatal evening of Thursday last, during the gale and sleet shower. The first boat contained 27 persons, workmen employed at Youghal,—who were crossing over to the place of their general residence, after labor was over. They had actually arrived within hail of their own houses, when a sea struck the boat on the boom which speet her, and deplorable to relate, only one out of the whole number was saved. About an equal number of relates have been informed, that three boats were lost on the fatal evening near leaving the grade of their own houses, when a sea struck the boat on the boom which speet her, and deplorable to relate, only one out of the whole number was saved. About an equal number of relates have drawn and those who wish to see an illustration of the practical value of our like who whose and shops whose open doors exhibit within the attracts of vicilities and shops whose open doors exhibit within the attracts of velocities and glasses, and around the traditional fettides the failed amnation. And the staticers of vicinities day the distillers, the wholes all they are the police fourth, and the read-faced and fetid tipplers are congregated to worship the divin

placed in the Koyal Gallery at Dresson.

Dr. Henderson, of Highbury College, has published a new and greatly enlarged edition of Buck's 'Theological Dictionary, containing nearly 500 additional articles.

The Administrative Council of Warsaw, by a degree, dated the lat of March, has regulated the weight of the chains by which the Polish prisoners are to be fettered.

chains by which the Polish prisoners are to be fettered.

It would appear that in future all these chains are to be made exclusively at the imporial forge; that they must be constructed upon a patent model, and must even bear the Gerernment stump. All male convicts are to drag 71b. of iros after them—women 61b.

iros alter them—women 610.

A return has just been laid before Parliament which states that in the year 1832, there were 20,829 persons committed to trial in England and Wales, of which 3,443 were fenales; 2,716 were acquitted—14,947 convicted and 2,449 sentenced to death. Only 54 were executed.

and 2,449 sentenced to death. Only 54 were executed. The principal coach-masters, and a large number of stage waggon proprietors, have petitioned the British Parliament for a law to suppress Sunday travelling. A petition from a number of licensed victualers and spirit dealers in the metapolis has also been signed, praying that publicans and their servants may be permitted to enjoy a weekly rest.

A London paper says: A grinder named Calton, sold his wife publicly in the market place, Steckport, on Manday last. She was purchased by a shopmate of the hasband, for a gallon of beer. The fair one, who had a haltar round her neck, seemed quite agreeable. The police have taken ne notice of this outrage.

The Empeopr of Austria has granted the prayer of a

nave taken no notice of this outrage.

The Empeopr of Austria has granted the prayer of a petition from the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, that a olection for the repair of the Holy Sepalchre may be made throughout the Imperial Austrian dominions among the members of the Greek Church.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance Societies, held in London on the first Tuesday of March ultime, the report stated that there were 250 associations in England comprehending 47,000 members; 180 in Scotland, 55,000 members; and 20,000 members in Ireland.

The last advices from St. Petersburg furnished as with an official notice of the number of Greek religious houses in Russin. It appears that there are 350 monasteries, with a population of 5,330 men, and 98 convents, with a female population of 4,126. The former cost each year to the Government 515,349 roubles, and the latter 99, 519. A writer in the British Magazine has examined the lists

A letter from a person on board the United States ship Potomac, dated 4th January, stales that she lost 22 of her crew by discuses contracted at Batavia and Can-ton.

Our MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, have refused to grant the prayer of those temperate men who, feeling that the eleven o'clock bell was merely the tipler's alarum, petitioned to have it silenced. They are resolved not to violate the rights of the dram-shops and the dram-drinkers—at least, not until these chase to form a majority of voters for municipal officers. [Mercantile Journal.

An order establishing the Salaries of City officers passed the Common Council Wednesday evening. \$200 were added to the salary of the City Attorney, \$300 to those of each of the Judges of the Poilee Court, \$300 to those of each of the Judges of the Poilee Court, \$400 to that of the Clerk of said Court, \$200 to that of the Assistant Clerk, \$100 to that of the Superintendant of the Free Bridge, \$200 to that of the clerk of the Common Council, and \$100 to that of the City Marshall.

Amass Walker, Esq. has been nominated by the antimasonic Convention as a candidate for Representative to Congress for this distsict.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, left va-

Congress for this district.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, left vacant by the removal of Dr. Skinner, have elected with entire unanimity, the Rev. Joel Parker of New York, as their future pastor.

Major Derussy of the United States Engineer corps, one

of the earliest and most distinguished eleves of the militar school at West Point, has been appointed Superintends of that Institution in the place of Colonel Thayer, resign

The Juvenile Tract Society of the third Presbyteri

The Juvenile Tract Society of the third Prespyterian church in Cincinnati, have collected and purchased seven thousand and four hundred and ten pages of tracts, which they have sent to Liberia by Mr. Savage.

The Juvenile Bible Society of Cincinnati, by the same agent, sent fifty copies of the New Testament to Liberia.

The hands on board our Revenue Cutters are allowed, per week, two half pints of peas, two of rice, one of molasses, one of vinegar, and seven of ardent spirits!

Res communication in the Salem Gazette, it appears

By a communication in the Salem Gazette, it appears that the County Commissioners have decided that they are bound to approbate all persons, who have received certificates from the Selectmen.

certificates from the Selectmen.

Many of the wholesale dealers in Providence have relinquished the traffic in ardent spirits, and others are on
the point of following the example. Among these are
commission inerchants, whose business tins very much
consisted in sales made for distilleries, &c:

consisted in sales made for distilleries, &c.

In twelve towns in Hampshire county there are no retailers of arent spirits. The following are the names of the towns:—Belchertown, Cummington, Goshen, Hadley, Haffield, Middlefield, Northampton, Norwich, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton and Williamsburgh.

The Legislature of Louisiana have excepted from the States and Territories from which by virtue of a former law slaves could not be introduced. law slaves could not be introduced, -those of Tennessee

The engineer, pilot, and eight slaves, who were chain-

The engineer, pilot, and eight slaves, who were chained together, were drowned by the sinking of the steamboat Reaper, near New Orleans.

The Female Charitable Society of Springfield, has received a donation from Rev. Dr. Howard, of \$500, to be
appropriated for the relief and comfort of the sick poor in
the several religious societies within the territorial limits
of the first parish in Springfield; having no regard to religious opinions, creeds, denominations or party distinctions
whatever. The treasurer of the Girard Trust, reports the receip

The treasurer of the Girard Trust, reports the receipt of personal property during the less quarter, amounting to \$2,403,235 68. There is a large amount of personal property the receipt of personal property. Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, has been presented by the Grand Jury of one of the counties of that State, for the vote given by him in the Senate in favor of the Revenue Collection bill, and his objections to the introduction of the bill of Mr. Clay.

About 110 000 letters were received at the New York ost office last week, 35,000 of which were delivered in

post office last week, 35,000 of which were delivered in the city.

The appeal Court this morning reversed the decision of Judge Bay in Chambers, made in the case of George Granstein, that an alien on application for Citizenship is bound to take an oath of allegiance to the State, in addition to the oath required by act of Congress.

We understand that a young man by the name of Samuel Frothingham, from Troy, a student at the Oneida Institute, disappeared very mysteriously on the 7th inst. and has not since been heard of. Two colored nen were arrested on Saturday last, on suspicion of having murdered him.

ter of Mr. Joseph nu Tibbits. . Mr. Jacob Foster, to Miss Hannah, daughter of ree, Esq.
sm. Mr. William Webb, 4th, to Miss-Margaret Perkins,
were, Mr. Edward R. Legroo, to Miss Maria Putnum,
well, Mr. George Hastings, to Miss Maria Putnum,
well, Mr. George Hastings, to Miss Marib Herrimane Burgan, to Miss Derethy Wyman—Mr. Wim. Ferriet
Margaret Bunker—Mr. H. G. Elliworth, to Miss Eliza

In Interestion, In Article Property of the Article Pro

In West Spingfield, Mr. Emeret A. Parker, of Roxbury, N. Y. In Hangor, Mr. John E. Marshall, to Miss Sarah G. daughter of en, Tratton, of H. ien. Tratton, of B. At Liberia, Mr. John B. Russworm, Editor of the Liberia Her-id, to Miss Surah Elizabeth McGill. In Cohamet, Mr. Wm. Prait, to Miss Deborah N. Bates, all of In North Bridgewater, Mr. Samuel N. Howard, to Miss Mary In courts
Ann Dunberger, Mr. John Austin, to Miss Ann Butterfield,
In Springfield, Mr. James P. Chapman, to Miss Harriet Regers,
At North Hampton, N.-El. Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, 5d, to Miss
Mary II. French, daughter of Rev. Jonathan French.

Deaths.

In this city, Eleanor Floyd, aged 68-Cynthia Stone, 38-Mrs. largaret Winneberger, 53. In Charlestown, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Dea. James Fosdick, 45. In Roybury, Mr. John Keith, of Thompson, Conn. a soldier of e revolution, 76: In Brookline, Elizabeth P. Pierce, daughter of Daniel P. 16. In Brighton, Mr. Henry Baldwin, 45: In Medford, Ms. 22d lost, Mrs. Lucy Sawtell, 48. In Frannigham, April 17, Amanda, wife of Mr. Samuel Perry

rossing a yard adjoining the house by a cow; her skin was n rocken, nor did any blood flow, but she expired in ten minutes. In Lunenburg, Mr. Stephen Whitney, 55.

In Concord, Mas Heynberth Fint, 42.

In Concord, Mas Heynberth Fint, 43.

In Lucycell, Miss Bydia S. K. Flint, formerly of Francestow

i. H.
In West Dedham, Mr. John Keith, 76.
In Braintree, very suddenly, Mr. Win. Reed, 85.—He has left-ife who has followed four husbands to the grave—they bein ll widowers. In Ipswich, Miss Lydia Kimball, 71. She was found dead in er bed. In Marblohead, Mrs. Tubitha Homan, 72.—Mrs. Sarah Wyma:

In Marblehead, Mrs. Tabitha Homan, 72.—Mrs. Sarah Wyman, St.
In Lunn, Mr. Richard Philips, 77.—on Sunday last, Antoinette bigail, only child of Ence H. and Lucy B. Brees, 4.1-2 years.
In Newburyport, widow Hannah Nowell, of:
In Taunton, Mrs. Betwey Scholas, 27.
In Springfield, Mrs. Sarahay Clark, 69.
In Northampton, Sarahay Clark, 69.
In Northampton, Mrs. Sarahay Clark, 69.
In Northampton, Mrs. John Smith, 51, tormerly of Newbury.
In Saco, Mr. Jumes Emerson, tormetly of Amherst, N. H. 45.
In Portsmouth, Mr. John Smith, 51, tormerly of Newbury.
In New Champton, Mr. Edmund T. Pearsons, 38.
In New Chester, Mr. Thomas Thompson, 98.
In New Chester, Mr. Thomas Thompson, 98.
In Waterbury, Conn. Capt. Waiter Judd, 74, a soldier of the evolution.

formerly of Boston.

In Hingham, widow Silence Sprague, 79.

In Hingham, widow Silence Sprague, 79.

In Raynham, Mr. Stephen Hall, 74.

In Clayville, Mr. Edward Warner, formerly of Providence, 33.

In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Sally Goddard, 25.

At sea, Joint Lone, coch of schr. Angellan; he jumped over-beard and was drowned.

Mr. Joneth. Withterport, aged 53.

Mr. Williston was graduated at Harvard Centers. evolution.
In Wilmington, N. C. 5d inst. Henry S. Ellenwood, Esq. 40 semety of Boston.

At Charlestown, on board the U. S. ship Columbus, April 14, Mr. Joseph. Will.1970, aged 53.

Mr. Williston was graduated at Harvard College in 1799, and the same year entered the U. S. Navy as a midelipinan. After shout fourteen years of service, he entered as a radiug-mater, in which station he constitued till his death. In the year 1830, his mind became interested in the athlect of religious Church in the following year he may a friend resided. Soon after this he was stationed at the Navy Tard in Charlestown Here his conduct was ever that of a regular and consistent Christian, securing by this course the friendship and confidence of his heather officers, and the respect of all with whom he was connected. His connexion with enlore led him as a matter of choice to the Mariner's Church in Booten. as a state of place of each special content of the Mariner's Church in Booten.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY

CONDUCTED BY MR. J. P. BRACE.

THE Summer Term of this institution commences on the last
Wednesday of May. The Principal searces the public that
in the country for the acquisition of a complete and those of the first
in the country for the acquisition of a complete and those of

is the country for the arquastion of a docarion.

In addition to the sindice constituting the regular corress, Lecures with the given in Botany, Astronomy and Architecture.

The best instructors are engaged in Music, Drawing, French to the latter of the best instructors are engaged in Music, Drawing, French to the latter of the latter will give a course of certain and the latter will give a course of the latter of the

French, 12 00
Drawing, 12 00
Board, 82 50 per weeks washing, 50 cents per dozen. For fuel, lights, seats in church, and other contingencies, moderate additional charges will be made.

No pupils will be received for less than one term, and an deductions made, except in case of sickness. Payment to be made in advance for one half of the term. Most of the books used in the Seminary can be loaned to the pupils, at a small charge per volume.

By a letter received in town yesterday we learn that the cholera had made its appearance among the United States, troops at Key West, and that the commanding Officer, Major Glassel, was about removing them to Mobile Point.

[Cour. & Enq.
Seventy-eight vessels, principally American whalers, touched at Oahu during the first eight months of the past year.

Our Mayor and Aldermen, have refused to grant the prayer of those temperate men who, feeling that the sleven o'clock bell was merely the tipler's alarum, petitioned to have it silenced. They are resolved not to violate the rights of the dram-shops and the dram-drinkers—tat lenat, not until these classe to form a majority of voters for municipal officers.

An order establishing the Salaries of City officers passed the Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council Wednesday evening. S200 were set the English Common Council System of teach-

new and accurate edition.

EXPERIENCE CONSULTED, or Rutional System of teach-

Divight's, Saurin's, Burder's, M'Leod's, Wesley's, Rand's, Colman's, Lee's, Luthrop's, Romeyn's 'and Robinson's sermons, Clarke's, Saith's, Chalaner's, Letchwerth's, Channing and Osgood's Discourses, Jay's and Jone's Lecturess
Caimet's Dictionery of the Bible, edited by Robinson;
do do do Go.
Buck's, Alexander's and Marcom's Dictionsay of the Bible.
Brown's, Butterworth's, Cruden's and Taylor's Concerdance.

Brown's, Butterworth's, Cruden's and Taylor's Concordance of the Bible. Wilbur, Bush, Barnes, McDowell, Judson and Fiske's Ques-tions on the Bible. Mrs. — 's Lectures on the Old and New Testamen, in \$ Bible.
-'s Lectures on the Old and New Testamen, in \$ Mrs. 's Lectures on the color of the color o

ONDON EDITIONS of the Lives of Hale. Redell and Rochester, by lishop Burnet; with Fell's Life of Dr. Hammard; vol. 1200c.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, shridged from the translation of Heary Hunter, D. D.; i vol. 1200c.
The Life and Remains of Heary Kirke White of Nottingbam, late of St. John's College, Cambridge Unget Opened; consisting of a variety of miscellaneous pieces for the instruction and amusement of young persona; by Dr. Atken and Mrs. Barbauid.
For sale at 162 Washington street. WILLIAM HVM gret 24.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY, — No. 10,

NOR April, 1833, conducted by Edward Robinson, Professor

Extraordinary of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

CONTENTS: The Doctrines of Paul and James, respecting Faith and Worka, compared with the teaching of our Lord, by William Thompson. Christianity considered in relation to the pesicicability of our Moral Being, by Rev. J. Wheeler. Stetches of Idumen and its present inhabitants, by the Bolitor. Is the manner of Christian Baptism prescribed in the New Testament! by Professor Start. Literary Notices.

This work is published on the first of January, April, July, October. Each number contains about 200 pages, making a volume in the year of 100 pages. Frice \$1,00 a year, payable on the delivery of the January number. Subscriptions received by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

UAKERISM NOT CHRISTIANITY: or Reasons for re-nouncing the Doctrine of Friends—by Samuel Hanson Cov. D. D. pastor of the Laught-street Pressbyterian Church, New York, and for twenty years a member of the Society of Friends. This day published and for alle by CROCKER & HREWSTER, No. 47 Washington-street.

DDRESS ON CHURCH MUSIC; delivered by request, Oct. 7, 1826, in the Vestry of Hanover Church. By Lowell Mason. A few copies of the above are for sale b. PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

June 124.

A TREATISE ON POULTRY, &c.

A TREATISE ON POULTRY, &c.

A TREATISE on breeding, rearing, and fattening, all kinds of Proceedings, rearing, and fattening, all kinds of Proceedings, rearing, and fattening, all kinds of Proceedings, rearing, and another domestic animals. Its B. Mourbray, Eq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments, and additions, as, it was conceived, would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture, in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Eq. Editor of the New-England Farmer.

Convexts—Domestic Poultry, &c. General View of the Various Species, Customs. Qualities of the Flesh of Poultry. The Aquatic Species. Guilanceous Fowls, Description and Management. And the Proceedings of the Poultry. The Aquatic Brook. Assistance in Hatching. Hatching the Brood. Assistance in Hatching. Hatching the Howless of the Poultry and Psychologists. And the Poultry of the Psychologists. The Pucks of the Psychologists of the Psychologists. The Pucks of the Psychologists of the Psychologists. The Psychologists of the Psychologists. Proceeding and Management. The Aquatic Species. The Duck The Goose. The Swan. Pen and Guines Prowls and Phenants. Phenants. Instructions for breeding. Phenants, by P. Caating. Pigeons. Rabbits. Swing. User. Species and Varieties of the Goine. British Varieties. Convenience for Swine. Purposes in Feeding. Choice of Varieties. Day of the Conv. Proceeding and Bacton. The Disease of Swine. The Milet for Management of the Cow. Quantities of Milk and Batter, produced by Mr. Cramp's Cow. &c. The Diseases of Cown. Additional Remarks by the Editor of the American Edition.

Lately published by Lilly, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street.

tions, Topographical, Mechanical, &c., by Robert Stuart, illustrated by One Thousand Engravings, in 3 vols. 8vo. Just received from London.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, No. III. Price \$12 year, was published on Saturday last.

EVRON PORTRAITS.—Series of Portraits of the principal
characters in Byron's Works.

CVCLOP.EDIA of Practical Medicine, No. 13. This day recived. LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street.

424.

SPRING GOODS. OLBROOK, has received by the late arrivals, 130 pack-es of Foreign Manufactured Goods. Comprising as assortment of WOOLEN, LINEN, SILK AND COT-DS, which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at 10

-Among which are-

es.
Petticoat Robes.
Cambrie Musius, some of which are very fine.
Cotton Cambrie, Do. Do.
Hook Binders Cambrics, do. do.
Cotored do. More March Cambrid March Cotton Cotto nality.

1 " Marseilles Quilts from 8 to 16 quarters.

5 " London Rose Blankets, some of very superior quality

and large size.

1 " Hearth Rugs.

4 " Chupp's Spool Cotton, 6 cord, warranted 200 yards of super quality.
5 " Clarks at very low prices, by doz. or case.
2000 Fancy Boxes.
A large variety of colored and Biack French Silks, at very re-

ces. Bik. and Colored Barage. French and Loudon Printed Musiins, of new Patterns and " Three corded uSperfine Italianettes - Bik. and Fashions-

2 " Three corded abperfine italianettes—Bit. and rashould colors.

1 " Common do. do.

1 " Plated Patimaum's super quality.

1 " Plated Patimaum's super quality.

1 " Plated Patimaum's super quality.

2 " Fou De Sut, a genteel article for Ladies' dresses, adapted to the coming section.

20 " Super mixed, Drah, Olive, 'Acc. Merino Cassinetts for Children's Summer Dresses

Superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c.

22 Baies Pellise Wadding.

2 Cases Superior Ticking.

4 " Cheap do.

10 " Improved soft finished 4-8 Irish Linen, manufactured for the Loudon market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above Goods are offered for Cash only, at prices so extremely lows as will make it as object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see.

CARRAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS.

CARRAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS.

THIS valuable Moss has long been highly esteemed by the peacants on the western coast of Ireland, as a dietetic remedy for various scrobila, and affections of the kidens and hindred. Bissolved by being hoiled in water it forms a thick jelly, more pure and agreeable than that produced from any other vegetable; and the jelly made from it is found to agree butter with the stomach than any prepared from animal substances.

The Carragen was first introduced by Dector Reece, who considers it an important article of food for invalids. Dector Sathy, of Wivelecombe, highly recommends it as an article of Dector, peaking of a case of great debility in a young gentleman he was attending, says, "I believe my patient owes his life to the excellent effects of the Carrageen Moss, of which," agathe Doctor, all cannot speak too highly. I consider it the most important addition to airvailed conkey; that has been made for many years, and it affects mapleauner to find that Mr. O'Reilly, his late Majesty's confidential Madeial Attendant, and Sir Bienry Hollows, speak of the Carrageen as the most autitious article of reland, where persons or delicate health resort to use it. If has the confidence of the faculty in that vicinity; and the encumium on it as a donoused article, and the cares attributed to it is all diseases of the langs, &c. are numerous.

For Sale by E. Wicht T. Druggiet, 46 Mith street, opposite Federal etcet.

MUSIC TUITION.

(the first street in front of the General Hospital) or at the residence of hor Pupils.—Terms moderate.

Refer to LOWELL MASON, Esq. Professor to the Boston Academy of Music.

(Sm. i.e.)

April 17.

M. COPELAND, will attend to giving instruction of prano-FORTE, at her residence, No. 1, Fruit a (the first street in front of the General Hospital) or at the

For the Boston Recorder TO A FRAGMENT OF COTTON.

Methinks thou art immortal .- Thou wert first But the scant remnant of a spruce cravat,—
And then the baby tore thee,—and the dog Did munch thee in a corner where he play'd-And thou wert hanging to the housemaid's broom, -Yet here then art for all.—
Hast aught to say?---

No doubt! the veriest triflers oft-times deal Most plenteously in words. So, ope thy mouth, And I will listen.—Tell me of thy birth,— Neath the warm radiance of some summer sun, And all thy strange adventures, since the down
Of babyhood was on thee,—to thine hour Of finish'd beauty, 'neath the shuttle's skill .-_Speak'st thou of ebon hands, that wrought con-And burning tears that on thy-bosom fell From Afric's laboring sons? —I would not hear Of Slavery, that deep and dark reproach Of my lov'd land .- If thou hast nought beside, To tempt my listening ear, -away, away, -To that transforming mill, whose magic power Rendereth a smooth sheet for the writer's quill From an unsightly shred .- And when again Thou com'st to greet me, take the goodly form Of a Liberia Herald,-shadowing forth The bliss of that heaven-planted Colony Which good men leve. - So shalt thou expiate All thine offences, and obtain a place On reading table, or choice cabinet, Or haply, by the binder's art array'd, In library be station'd, side by side With their strong annals, who on Plymouth's rock Mid storm, and frown, and obloquy, stood firm,— And gave the admiring world a pattern-land. THE CAGED SKYLARK.

FROM THE GERMAN.
Self lies hid in all our feelings,
All our doings, all our dealings,
All our thinking, hearing, seeing,
E'en the things that round us stir, are
But the echo on the mirror
Of the individual being that Of our individual being.

Therefore in the scenes that meet us, Therefore in the sounds that greet us, Something kindred seems to glisten, Or to breathe a tone that reacheth Deep into the heart, and teacheth Love that wisdom's self might listen.

Hence, sweet bird! whom thoughtless mertals Lured from you celestial portals, Here in slavish bonds to languish;— Hence, as in thy cell thou singest, Many a mortal charm thou bringest To beguile my bosom's anguish

There thou thrill'st, in grated prison, Blithe and bold, as when uprisen Whilom on the morning's pinions, As when earth, and air, and ocean Seemed to share thy sweet emo Seemed to own thy wild domini

Oh! that thus the bard,-neglected, Friendless, homeless, unprotected Galled with wrongs yet unresente Wrongs his better self despiseth, Though his feeble nature riseth, Writhing still and discontented.

Oh! that he were thus pervaded Of his proper sphere and powers! Oh! that he could sing as sweetly!

Yet! in every scene that meets me. Yet: in every seene that meets me, And in every sound that greets me, Something kindred seems to glisten, Or to breathe a tone that reacheth Deep into the heart, that teacheth Love that wisdom's self might listen!

Miscellany.

LETTERS FROM SAVANNAH .-- No. 3. SAVANNAH, Nov. 18 -.

My DEAR - . Perhaps you may wish me to men-

strictly prohibited Sleercy and ardeal spirits. They charged some of the officers also with exasperating severity.

But the greatest error on the part of the Trustees was unquestionably of another kind. They clud and pertinacity to the idea that wine and sik might be made the stayle productions of their colony. The cultivation of every thing but the vine and milkery tree was therefore discouraged. To promote their favorite object, a large tract of land east of the city was set apart, and called the Trustee's Garden; but the vine and mulherry would flourish nearly as well in the sands of Sahara, and every effort to render their cultivations profitable was also whiling. These unfortunate circumstances are of the extlement, and the pounds, contributed by individuals or granted by Parliament.

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.

We gather from conversations with the monument erected by the monument of their from St. Petersburgh, some account of the monument erected by an important of the providence of the monument erected by the monument of their constitution of the monument erected by the monument of their constitution of the monument erected by the monument of their constitution of the monument erected by an important of the monument of their constitution of the monument erected by the monument of their constitution of the monument erected by the monument of their constitution of the monument erected by the monument of the monument erected by an important of the monument of t

whose whole army included only siz hundred and fifth heo men.

Oglethorpe's ten years of faithful services deserved a better reward than reproach and obloquy. But some of the settlers acribed to him the misery, which their own idleness occasioned, and an envious inferior officer went over to England and enhibited charges against him, on account of which he repaired to his native country for a trial-le was honorably acquitted, but did not return to Georgia.

A civil government was now established and vested in a President and several assistants in council. This form continued till 1752, when the Trustees wearied with their unsuccessful efforts, and disheartened by the ingratitude and dissipation of the settlers, resigned their charter, and the color became a royal province governed like the other provinces of the country. The change seems to have been favorable to Savannah, and the city was in a flourishing condition at the commencement of the revolutionary war. It is not strange therefore that many of its citizens were backward to engage in that noble contest for liberty. But there were spirits among them congenial with those of Hancock and Adams; these, when a third of the inhaltatants were engaged on the royal side and most others undefined to the control of the royal proression to meet and consider the grievances of their country. This brought forward a company of patriots, who exerted an influence, that soon united the strength of their city and state in the common cause. While the city was under the control of the royal governor, a party of these patriots secretly broke open the city magnizine, and state in the common cause. While the city was under the control of the royal governor, a party of these patriots secretly broke open the city magnizine, and secret the common cause. While the city was under the control of the royal governor, a party of these patriots secretly broke open the city magnizine, and secret the control of the royal governor, a party of these patriots secretly broke open the city magniz

with upwards of two thousand men. Howe risked an action, although his force was only one third as great. He was defeated, with the entire loss of his men, killed or captured. Many of the prisoners taken at this time are said to have suffered most severely in the prison-ships, to which they were consigned. Eminent among these was the Rev. Mr. Allen, chaplain of the Georgia Brigade. He was a zealous friend of liberty, and like his brethren of N. England hesitated not to preach boldly in its defence. This provoked the enemy to deny him the privilege of parole, and his extreme sufferings induced him to attempt an escape. He leaped from the prison-ship, intending to swim ashore, but his strength failing, he found rest in a watery grave. Gen. Lincola in conjunction with the French force with upwards of two thousand men. Howe risked surengm raining, he found rest in a watery grave.

Gen. Lincoln in conjunction with the French force
under Count D' Estaing made a vigorous but unsuccessful effort to recover the city. It remained in
the possession of the British until evacuated on the
termination of the war.

Observations on the war.

Observations on the lonis Fatcus, or Will-with-Berlin.

The first time I saw the Ignis Fatuus, or Will-with-the-Wisp, was in a valley in the Forest of Gorbitz, in the Newmark. This valley cuts deeply in compact loam, and is marshy on its lower part. The water of the marsh is ferruginous, and covered with an wiridescent crust. During the day bubbles of air were seen rising from it, and in the night blue flames were observed shooting from and playing over its surface. As I suspected there was some connexion between these flames and the bubbles of air, I marked during the day time the place where the latter rose up most abundantly, and repaired thither during the night; to my great joy I actually observed blueish-purple flames and did not hesitate to approach them. On reaching the spot they retired, and I pursued them in vain; all attempts to examine them closely were ineffectual. Some days of very rainy weather prevented further investigation, but afforded leigue for reflectival. Some days of very rainy weather prevented further investigation, but afforded leigue for reflectival on their own, larger and if an when they meet they kink and fee examine them closely were ineffectual. Some days of very rainy weather prevented further investigation, but afforded leisure for reducing on their nature. I conjectured that the motion of the air, on my approaching the spot, forced forward the burning gas, and remarked, that the flame burned darker when it was blown aside; hence I concluded that a continuous thin stream of inflammable air was formed by these bubbles, which once inflamed, continued to burn—but which, owing to the paleness of the light of the flame, could not be observed during the day.

My DAR — Perhape you may wish use to mention some of the circumstances of the early history of this city. They are to me highly interesting, and possibly not so familiar to you as other parts of American history. It was settled in 1732, under the direction of the history of the city. They are to me highly interesting, and possibly not so familiar to you as other parts of American history. It was settled in 1732, under the direction of the mire of hundred and the profession of the palentes of the flex. Mr. Herlett of the church of England, as their clergyman. This colony was sent out by a corporation of trustees in England, to whom George II. Indigens a charter for a province district from S. Cardina, between the Saxannah and Altamaha fivers. The principal intention of these trustees was to provide a home for poor people, who were incapable of substaints themselves and their families in Europe, and to extend the bearings of civilization and the province of the two would return again to the flame, who will be the stream of the colony. Who can be trustees was to provide a home for poor people, who were incapable of substaints themselves and their families in Europe, and to extend the bearings of civilization and the object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees to fit out object, and soon enabled the trustees, generously undertook to superintend it, renouncing the papers when the province of the through the colony. Who can be trusteed to the colony was sent to the colony was provided to make the colon of the colony was colony to the colony was colony to the colon of the colony was colony to the colony was colony to th

beast, since like the former they flew over vast seas to the uttermost parts of the earth, and like the latter they are so strong that nothing can withstand them. The feathers of the earle are soft, and signify love, the buffalo's skin is warm, and signifies protection; therefore, I hope the English will love and protect their little families." Tomochichi afterwards visited England, and was highly gratified with the attentions he received. He remained a devoted friend to the settlers, and at his death requested that his body might be buried in Savannah. He was interred in one of the public squares with military honors, and a pyramid with an appropriate inscription was erected by Oglethorpe on the spot. No trace of it, however remains at present.

The settlement at Savannah, and the whole province was under the government of Oglethorpe or officers appointed by him, until his final return to England in 1743. This man with unwearied benevolence and with great sacrifices of comfort and property, devoted himsolf to the interests of the colony. But it did not prosper according to his wishes. The settlers about Savannah had been idle and dissipated in England, (many of them were picked up, in the streets of London.) and they chose to be so in Georgia. They were displeased with the regulations of the Trustees, who, among other things, strictly prohibited Slavery and ardeal spirits. They charged some of the officers also with exasperating severity.

But the greatest error on the part of the Trustees.

The settlers about Savannah had been idle and dissipated in England, or many the streets of London, and they choose to be so in Georgia. They were displeased with the regulations of the Trustees, who, among other things, strictly prohibited Slavery and ardeal spirits. They charged some of the officers also with exasperating severity.

But the greatest error on the part of the Trustees.

These facts induced me to upproached, and they allowed the supproached, and they appeared to the series many proposed in the street buried

scarcely had we fired off the first rocket, when a number of small red flames were observed around us below the summit, which, however, were specifily extinguished—to be succeeded by others on the firing of the next rocket.

These facts induced me to separate the ignis fatui from the luminous meteors, and to free them from all connexion with electricity. They are of a chemical nature, and become inflamed on coming in contact with the attractives owingte the structure.

whose whole army included only siz hundred and round, and in one piece; it is eighty-five feet high and facelve feet in diameter at the top; it weighs siz hundred tons. The column supports a colossal ed a better reward than reproach and obloquy.

March 1776, when a partial attack was made upon the city, the patriots solemnly agreed that the houses of all those, who were friendly to the American cause should be appraised, and the whole city, if the enemy grined possession, should be fired, and abandoned in flames. Such men were ready to receive the declaration of American Independence. When the news of the declaration reached Savanaha, a public dinner was given in a neighboring grove; in the afternoon a funeral procession was formed and the royal provincial government interred in full ceremony, and in the evening the city was splendidly illuminated.

In 1778, Savannah was captured by the English. It was the head-quarters of Gen. Howe, but in a defenceless condition, and an expedition against it was sent out from New York under Céd. Campbell with upwards of two thousand men. Howe risked

BLIND TRAVELLER.—Mr. Holman hi returned to his active country, (England) after an assence of more than five years, during which he his circumnavigated the globe, and travelled on the onlineats of Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, all through the islands of the Mauritius, Ceylon, and Yan Dicmen's Land. He has also visited China beside the islands of Madeira. Teneriffe, St. Jago Fernando Po, Ascension, Madagascar, the Ley Shels, Pennag, Singapore, and various other remarkale places. When we reflect on the gigantic nature of his undertaking, and the great disadvantages with which he When we reflect on the gigantic nature of his undertaking, and the great disadvantages wit which he must necessarily have had to contend, we cannot too much express our admiration of theirmness of character, and extraordinary perseverage, which projected and accomplished what few other individuals would have ventured oi, althoughin the full possession of the whole of their faculties. If in the former publications of Mr. Holman's Thyels over the greater part of the continent of Europe and in Siberia, we net with so many interestingevidences of the acuteness of his observations, clariess of description, and personal adventures, low much additional gratification may we not atticipate from these more recent and extensive pregrinations! Nothing in literature can be more curous.

LONDON BEGGARY .- One negro beight (says the London Correspondent of the Auburt Free Press,) has retired with a fortune of \$6660. Women that have no children of their own, (or who been not enough of them) will hire one, two, or three, the more ragged the better) at from 6d to 9d, stering each per get hold of a blind child, or one that is leaf and dumb they will give one shilling per day. A child that is most shockingly deformed is considered as a sort of windfall at almost any price—but 4 shillings a day is the club price. They have their reglar Clubs and Societies, and when they meet they wink and feed well, read the papers, and talk politiq—and if any one should attempt to take a regular tland or realk without first being regularly admitted—woe be unto him the first dark night. Men with but one leg or arm, or neither, are getting into great dynamd. The average collections are from three to five shillings each, about 2s and 6d. of which they spand at night. A blind man led by his dog, being taker up a short

the picture of her mother, and I am glad of it," was very properly again secured by Mr. Murray (out of whose possession it had most unaccountably escaped) for 10t. 15s.; it will be added to the current edition of Lord Byron's works. The Duke of Bedford most wisely secured the autograph copy of Mr. Fox's celebrated speech on moving for a new writ for Tavistock, when the late Duke Francis died, the price 25 guineas.

Colleges .- Dr. Lindsey, President of Nashville college, says:—"It is no uncommon thing, in our country, for men of considerable influence to least, that they have never seen the inside of a college—that like Franklin and Washington, they have advanced in knowledge and reputation by their own unassisted efforts: and consequently, the collegevanced in knowledge and reputation by their own unassisted efforts; and consequently, that colleges are good for nothing, or at best fitted only for the training of drones and blockheads. Now, besales the extreme modesty of recording their own names upon the same tablets with Franklin or Washington, they might be reminded that those truly great men never uttered such a bonst, and never decried such institutions. Franklin was the father of the Uniinstitutions. Franklin was the father of the University of Pennsylvania, and Washington endowed a college in his native state. No man, therefore, will ever give any very convincing evidence that he resembles Franklin or Washington, by a supercilious affectation of contempt for colleges; or by a narrow, invidious, systematic malignant hostility towards them."

ly and severe answer was, "Yes, Sir, I am the son of a barber; if you had been the son of a barber, you would have been a barber yourself."
[Literary Gazette.

RIVER OF VINEGAR.—Near Popayan in South America is a river, called in the language of the country, Rio Vinagre, i. e. the River of Pinegar.—It begins in a very high range of mountains, and after running under ground many miles, reappears and forms a magnificent cascade, of upwards of 300 feet in height. When a person stands at the foot of these falls, he is speedily driven away by a very fine shower or spray of acid water, which irritates the eyes. It has been supposed by the natives to be vinegar, because it is sour, but chemists find that there is no vinegar in the water, and only a small quantity of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and another kind of acid, called hydrocholoric acid.

[Juvenile Rambler. RIVER OF VINEGAR.—Near Popayan in South

ROMISH MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.—From a document issued at the last academical examination at the college de Propaganda Fide, in Rome, no fewer than 32 different languages appear to be spoken under its roof. They consist of Latin, Hebrew, ancient and modern Greek, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabian, Persian, ancient and modern Armenian, Illyrian, Ethiopic, Georgian, Albanian, Bulgarian, Wallachian, Coptic, Curdic, Turkish, Servian, Italian, French, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Flemish, Dutch, Smish, Polish, Russian, and the wild dialect of Canada. The pupils of the college who delivered orations at this examination, are mostly natives of the various regions in which those languages are spoken.

Colleges of the Lymps—Some young children. ROMISH MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.—From a

Collapse of the Lungs.—Some young children, when they cry, are apt to suffer a collapse of the lungs, or in the language of the parents, "hold their breath." This occasions great alarm to parents, and is a real evil, for it is sometimes with difficulty that the breath can be recovered. The following is an easy and certain remedy: Close the nostrils of the child with the thumb and finger, then put your mouth to the child's mouth and blow smartly; the lungs will be inflated, and the music will recommence in a moment.

A Swarm of Bees.—Be quiet. Be active. Be patient. Be humble. Be prayerful. Be watchful. Be hopeful. Be loving. Be gentle. Be merciful. Be gracious. Be just. Be upright. Be kind. Be simple. Be diligent. Be meek. Be lowly. Be long suffering. Be not faithless, but believing, and the grace of God be with you.

Surely he is not a fool that hath unwise thoughts, but he that utters them. [Bp. Hall.

The fear of death is instinctive; the shuddering of nature in her thoughtful and unbiassed moods; the shivering of humanity at plunging into the cold and bitter flood, from which she is however, well assured she must emerge with astonishing freshness and vigor.

[D. M'Nicoll.

"Good men," says William Penn in the preface to his Frame of Government, "are better than good laws; for good laws may want good men, and be abolished or evaded by ill men; but good men will never want good laws, nor suffer ill ones."

POOR RATES .-- In the year ending March 25, 1832. FOOR KATES.—In the year ending March 25, 1832, there was levied in England, for poor rates, £8,255,-315 12s, out of which there was expended for the relief of the poor, £6,731,181,10. There was an increase of three per cent, on the average of England compared with the rates of the preceding

running about the country—destroying the peace of families, and causing much unhappiness. In some families he has been known to knock down the hasband and rob the wife and children of their bread.

—His name is Whiskey.

[Barn. Patriot. -His name is Whiskey.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, Editor of the Methodist Magazine, is engaged on a Life of the late Rev. Richard Watson, at the request of his family and of the Wesleyan Methodist Book Committee.

Baron Silvestre de Sacy is appointed Conserva-tor of the Oriental Manuscripts at the Royal Li-brary at Paris, in the room of M. Dacier, deceas-

ed. Sir J. F. Herschel, having terminated his se ries of calculations on the subject of the double stars, is on the point of embarking for the Cape of Good Hope, with the intention of continuing his observa-

We learn from a correspondent, says the Long Island Inquirer, that Mr. Wirt, the late Attorney General of the United States, has purchased a large lot of land in Florida, for the purpose of cultivating sugar cane. Instead of employing slaves, as is usual for such labor, he has made an arrangement with several hundred German emigrants, who go on to Mr. Wirt's estate under the charge of Lieut. Goldshorough.

The Evangelical Church and Society in South Brookfield thankfully acknowledge the reception of a Bell for their Meetinghouse, weighing 600 lbs. presented them by three Gentlemen of the City of Boston. While they feel restricted from making a more particular acknowledgement, it is their hearty prayer, that this unsolicited generosity may be remunerated with the best of Heaven's blessings to the very obliging and liberal Bonos. Pastor. Brookfield, March 27, 1522s.

The subscriber, having recently been made a member for life the Massachusetts M. Society and of the American Tract Societ and also of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, by the payment of Fifty Dollars, by the Ladies of his Society, would this public manner acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude the token of their regard for him and the cause of benevolence.

ERERERE BROWN.

Prescott, April 10th, 1833. Middletown, March 28, 1833.

The Subscriber with gratitude acknowledges the payment of lixty Dollars Eightythree cents, by the inhabitants of Rocket. inty Dollars Eightythree cents, by the inhabitants of populars in the American Bible Society of the American Bible Society Ws. H. Sanford.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in Amherst Academy begins on Wedday, the 24th inst. and continues till Commencemen to the College. Tuition in Languages, is \$5 per quarter. In other studies, \$4.

The expense of Board varies from 15 cents per week to \$1, 50.

Young Lads will be taken into the family of the Principal, and all all expense of Tuition and Board in term time to be defrayed of \$10 per year.

THE Ensuing Summer Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 29th of May, and continue sixted weeks. No young ladies will be received under the age of four ren years.
Miss Grant's health is so far restored, that she will resume her etive duties in the Seminary at the commencement of the ensu

ng term.

Twitton, was doffurn—to be paid at entrance.

Board, including washing and lights, \$1, 75 a week. It is deirable that \$910 or \$15 of the bill for hourd his paid in advance,
and the remainder at the close of the term.

The care of enguing board for strangers is taken by the teach
re. Applications on this subject, as well as for admission into
the school, may be addressed to Miss Many Lyon, Drawich Ma.

te school, may be addressed to Miss Many Lyon, Ipswich, Ms. Ipswich, April 3, 1333. Gw. CHARLES KIMBALL, Sec. NEWTONIAN INSTITUTE

NEWTOMAN INSTITUTE.

"IIIE Summer Tern of this High School for Young Ladies will commence the 5th day of May. The location in High St., Newbury port, is uncommonly plensant and healthful. Instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education; in the Frepch, Italian, Spanish, Greek, and Latin Languages; in the use of the Picuto, the Brush, and the Needle. The charges for Board and Tuition, will be very ressouable. Believing that the Assistant Principal, Mise E. Holmes, with other able ansistants engaged, will be as competent to Instruct, as the Teachers in mess other Seminaries, it is confidently espected that some superior advantages will be enjoyed in the Lectures to be given in the superior advantages will be enjoyed in the Lectures to be given Manie with builde Apparatus possessed.—Calisthenics and Vocal Masie with the Institute of the Confidence of the Confidenc

THE BERKSHIRE GYMNASIUM,

OR the instruction of lads and young gentlemen, is in a conful operation. The summer term will commence 15th of May. Instruction is given in all the branches of poid education by competent instructers. Pittsfield, Ms. April 17. (8w°) U. DEWEY, Principal.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

TWIE Summer term at this Institution will commence on the commence of the commence of

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The Divine Attributes, with a Prefice, by Dr. Alexander.

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Tull Principles of Geology, by Charles Lyell, Esq.—second edition, 2 vols. 8ve; Penns, by W. C. Bryant, edited by Washington Irving—I vol. 12me. calf binding; Key to Levisus's French Grammar; Scientific Alphabets, for the use of beginners, by Junes Rennie; Alphabet of Insects; Alphabet of Botany; Chilingworth's Works, 3 volus Good's Book of Nature, 3 vols; Good's Life, by Gregory; Shipwrecks and dinasters at zea; Estample, or Family Scenes; Butners Saint's Real, two, Christian Observer; Berber's Posens; Bemosthenes Corations; March on 2 volume of the Coration of Science of Saint's Real, two, Christian Observer; Repber's Posens; Bemosthenes Corations; March on 1 volume of the Books which have been printed in the Geolic Inaquoge; Dr. Reid's Hebrew Grammar; Northern Coasts of America; Miss Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent; Esasy on Irish Bulls; do. on Science of Self Justification; MGavin's Miscellaneous Works; Radiments of the Hebrew Language, by Noble; Memorials of the Nonconformist Ministers; the Little Gif'ls Own Hook, by Mrs. Child; the Mother's Book, by Mrs. Child; McGavin's Review of Smith's Biologues, and Altar Park; Eving's Paneral Sermon on Wm. Gavin, Esq.; Rudiments of the Latin Language; the Lite of Daniel the Prophet; Iridoidin, translated from Schiller's Bolliston from Schiller's Hollyngis, one is amousted interal translation from Schiller's Houlty and the Science of Songs; the Polite Present, or Child's Manual of Good Mainer's—this day ready for sale at 162 Washington street.

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eenth Century.

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N the road from Medford to Boaton, on Monday of last week, a manuscript Vol. of notes, taken from a course of Theological Lectures. The Vol. was bound. The finder is requested to return it to Mr. Abott Smith, Teacher of the Academy at Medford, or to this office. Any reasonable charges for trouble will be paid.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY

THE SPIRIT TERM WILL COMMERCE ON the account Trends in April, under the superintendence of Nosas P. P. Raine, Ed., is Principal, assisted in the male department by Miss, M. W. Charles Clark, and in the female department, by Miss, M. W. Charles and Miss A. Barra. A Primary School for children under will be kept in the same building.

will be kept in the same building.

Discrete, April 10, 1858.

JOSEPH LEEDS, Sec. P.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will can first Wednesday in May next, under the Inst JOSEPH DOW, as Principal, a young gentleman of cations, experience and popularity, as a teacher, have antishectory testimonials.

It is expected that the female department will the same day, although no preceptress is as yet in mitted. Board from 7s. 0a. to us. a sector.

The pleasant and salutrious situation of this Academy, un
its high advantages for intellectual and moral improvement
make it a very eligible resort for youth of both switches,
accurate for it a continuance of the liberal partiage
doubliess, accurate for it a continuance of the liberal partiage
thitterio bectowed upon it. A BRAHAM BURNHAM, Pres.

Pembroke, N. H. April 10, 1838.

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HALL'S GEOGRAPHY, &

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keeping with the general plan. The child con
ideas, i. e. with what he understands—as with the

have become so extensively known, that further recomme-tions are deemed unnecessary.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, and for \$8,000 the principal Bookselfers in Boston, by Whipple & New Borry Salen, Charles Whipple, Newburyport, Wm. S. Bartlett, I mouth, Dorr & Howland, Worccaster.
The following books are also for sale as above:
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erits, of the work.

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Having examined "The Franklin Intellectual Arithmete centity published by Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, we cord commend it as peculiarly adapted to the lower classes in commend to the principal excellence above other Arithmetic kinds.

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Springfield, April 10, 1833.

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OR Sketches of Human Nature: Comprising Usefu lating to the Duties and Difficulties that occur tercourse of Christians with one another and with By William lunes, Minister in Edinburgh, Author of two for Young Inquirers. Revised from the Edinburgh Price 50 cents. INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

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BEAD BAGS AT \$2,50. BEAD BAGS, of the most fashionable pattern, f. \$2,50 each, by WILLIAM M. WESSON, No. 1 ington street.

TAKE NOTICE.

A LI PERSONS indebted to the Entate of the late Stephes

Dis, are requested to call at 112 State street, (tormerly if
place of business of deceased) and settle their accounts.

Boston, April 2, 1833.

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WM. M. BYRKES, Secretary.

35w. Sept. 7, 1251.

Vol. XVI

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MY PROGRE

In conversation bject of "perfect in I believed the o lify with which it w clow the sun. To at for his part he wigher heaven than a ver more than once go thers avow sent. But to resume my impelled to admit to casional misgiving unent appeared abit was so great teptical thoughts at asionally come up werwhelming. The thought, "Cader of one of the one. I had admit avolve this opinion." nvolve this opinion and after all, as I so But " what is de ons common to man lty of supposing the her respects and p

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ON WITHHOLDING

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